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RELIGIOUS.

Str,—I have just finished the reading of Whit-man's Letters on Religious Liberty, and beg leave to offer a few thoughts which have spontaneously sented themselves to my mind, in the course of

the reading, and in the perusal of other similar at-tacks upon the Orthodox Christians of this State. One of the first questions which suggests itself, How can Mr. W. make the first and last part first Electers agree? In the first part, the Oriodox are represented as striving in a most descrate manner, to bring the whole community to obscribe to the creed in which they are united, as to which they all assent as semething altographer. and to which they all assent as something altogether paramount to the Bible itself. In the last part, Mr. W. endeavors, at great length, to shew that the Orthodox are infinitely divided and disagreed the Orthodox are infinitely divided and disagreed among themselves; every man's hand being against his brother, and his brother's against him; Princeton being acrayed against Andover, and Andover against Princeton, and bew-Haven against both; while every man is at variance with his nearest Orthodox neighbor, agreeing in nothing but in the subscribing to certain words.

Now the difficulty I have with all this, is, that Now the difficulty I have with all this, is, that allowing it to be as Mr. W. has affirmed, it proves at least that Creeds and Confessions, (the bare mention of which seems to be nearly a vox faucibus haesil with him.) do not after all make any such terrible uniformity of sentiment, the thought of which disquiets him so much. But creeds and con-fessions, (the Racovian and Channing's Catechism, not excepted, I suppose,) suppress all inquiry; bind bown the churches to an everlasting, dull, dead uniformity; and bar up all hope of the perdeat uniform the property of religion, which may gradually advance without them, and make rapid strides here, where there are so many "voices of strength" which may sound aloud all the new discoveries that are made. But, according to his own shewing the Orthodox, whom he represents in one place as a still, dead mass of putrefying water, are yet an agi-tated tempestuous ocean, not only heaving the swell of mighty tides, but being full of currents swell of nighty tides, but being full of currents and cross streams, which are ever opposing and justling each other, and making an infinite number of eddies and even Maelstroms, in which the poor havigators must need be wrecked. Now when I was young, Mr. Editor, they used to tell me that a thing could not be short and long at the same time. I wish to know it I was well instructed; are wighter. I am to put this to the account of the or whether I am to put this to the account of the dark ages, in which I was brought up. I think myself to be none of your sticklers for old times. I try to keep along with the new times, and open my eyes and cars to all that is said and done. either owing to the thickness of my pericranium, or either owing to the thickness of my pericranium, or to some unlucky chance which has not brought me within the radiance of the new sun that has risen at Waitham, I have not yet been cured of the subim, that a thing cannot be dead still, and yet violently agitated, at one and the same time. But as I am only a poor countryman, and am sensible how much ahead of me they are getting in Boston, and I suppose at the New Factory in Waitham, too, I lay the case before your Editorship for considera-tion and advisement.

Is it then really the case that the Orthodox are eternally chained fast, by rivetted and double linked irons to one dull and uniform and immutable creed, and yet that they have unceasing discussions and animated disputes among themselves, at the very same time, and entertain also an endless va-riety of sentiment? I happened to be talking teday, with an odd kind of a fellow who is my ne day, with an old kind of a fellow who is my neighbor, about certain matters and things in Mr. Whitman's Letters, and a lady was accidentally passing along the street, dressed in a new gown, in the highest style of glaring and diversitied French colors. Said I, 'Neighbor B, how many colors does that lady's gown show?' 'Just one,' said he, with the greatest sang froid imaginable; just one and no more. 'Why,' said I, 'Mr. B, that is impossible; I see at least five distinctly.' 'No such thing,' said he. You are cross-eyed; and then you do not open your eyes wide enough to such thing, said he. You are cross-eyed; and then you do not open your eyes wide enough to let in the new light in which I can see the gown; I tell you there is but one color; and any man who says there is more, is either purblind, or cross-eyed, or a fool—all of which together I am rather dispo-

sed to believe you are.'
Now, Mr. Editor, if my moral vision is analogical with what my neighbor has charged on my physical one, I am in rather a bad case to judge about matters, and must refer to you urbane lolks, exide whether I am not a little awr I understand that you have spectacles for sale in your city which renew old vision, and sharpen oblookers on; and also magnifying glasses too, which will make things visible that co which will make things visible that could not otherwise be seen. It is said also, that some among you have optics so sharp, that you can see what is not to be seen; and the rumor here is, (the world you know is full of rumors,) that Mr. W. has been in Boston, and has made a large purchase of

this kind of articles for his own use. Seriously, Mr. Editor, is it not the very height of folly and absurdity in argument, one moment to represent the Orthodox as chaining down to eternal uniformity all ranks and orders among them-selves; and the next moment, to present them to the world as discussing, disputing with each other, and split up into as many parties as individuals? He who can use such logic as this, seems to belong to a different class of reasoners from those who fol-low the principles of Prof. Hedge's Logic. The best of it all, is, that Mr. W. in the proloundnes of his conceptions, does not seem once to imagine that there is the least discrepancy of himself with himself. We country folks wonder at this; but we "walk rather softly" about it, inasmuch as that Mr. W. has dealt so largely in, and therefore do not claim yet the power of seeing what is not to

I have a second remark to make, if you will permit me. This is, that I am unable to see the fairness of Unitarians in respect to a mode of argumentation to which they very often resort. It is this; Calvin and Gomar and Turretine, and any and ev-ery body else that ever wrote in favor of Orthodox principles, are appealed to as the indexes of what we believe now in all respects; and this not only as to the principles, but as to the manner in which they are to be explained and defended. I had sup-posed, before lately, that the mathematician who posed, before lately, that the mathematician who differed in his modes of definition and proof from Euclid, might and did still believe in the same principles of mathematics which Euclid taught, although he might mend his definitions, and find a shorter and better mode of demonstrating his theo-rems. But Mr. W. and many of his brethren say. you are no believer in the propositions of , if you alter a word in his definitions, or a particle of his demonstrations.' Now, Mr. Editor,

coadjutors, and endeavoring to preserve the name and appearance and credit of Calvinists, while they dare not take the responsibility; and in the next breath, all the obnoxious sentiments ever uttered by Calvin or any other Orthodox man of his times, are brought forward continually, in order to shew the errors and absurdities of the Orthodox men in Massachusetts, at the present moment. Now how the Orthodox can shrink from the sentiments of Calvin, and renounce them, and still at the very same time receive them, and maintain them, and be accountable for them, my old fashioned optics cannot well discern. But Mr. W. sees this as clearly as he did "the ghost" at Waltham. He has no more doubt about it, than he has whether he is a man of importance, and the proper champion of a party, or at least the shield-hearer of Dr. Channing. So it is; we poor old fashioned folks, who have been taught in the days of ancient simplicity, that for a thing to be and not to be, at one and the same time, is impossible, must go back, if find, and light our poor flickering tapers anew, at the blazing [and smoking] lamp, in the new Factory at Waltham.

1 have another remark to make on this subject. When the Orthodox bring quotations subject. When the Orthodox bring quotations is between the north star as the present moment. Ww.'s productions, and or and gruentle she with the of what consequence can argument be, with these who are so blinded to their own inconsistencies and folky? I beg pardon—I forgot myself. I should remember, that it is I, who am living in the dark and solid to their own inconsistencies and folky? I beg pardon—I forgot myself. I should remember, that it is I, who am living in the dark and solid. I who the world that he is the day, and grovelling newspapers, which stad on the awy, and grovelling newspapers, which stad on the same shelf with his books. But then—of what consequence can argument be, with thee who are inspected by the member, that it is I, who am living in the dark and solid. I who the world that he is a by coadjutors, and endeavoring to preserve the name and appearance and credit of Calvinists, while they

subject. When the Orthodox bring quotations from Socious, or Schlichting, or Crellius, to shew what Unitarianism is, they are hooted at for so do-ing. "What! do you go back to the dark ages, to shew what we think in this era of new light? No; it is absurd. We profess to be daily improv-ing." Then the Orthodox writers, leaving these antiques, come down to Priestly, and Belsham, and Cappe, and Carpenter, and Lindsey, and Channing, and Norton, and others amongst us, and quote from them. But—"Oh no! Not a word of all this. You give us the opinions of an individual. The party are not answerable for this. The very essence of our sect is, that we admit no man's authority; we hold ourselves bound to no man's

So be it, then, Mr. Editor, But, then in the name of what in the dark ages was considered as common sense, how the rule of doing as we would be done by will allow these kind and candid and benevolent gentlemen to make the Orthodox party in New-England now responsible for all that every individual, whether a wise man or a lool, ever wrote in defence of Orthodox sentiments, I am not aware. And all this too, at the very moment when they are overwhelming them with accusations for having forsaken the opinions of their old masters, and set up explanations and views of their own. But I am sensible, that it becomes me to be very difficent on these great and difficult subjects. I am yet in obscure twilight, or perhaps even in the night itself of the dark ages that are now hastening away. Should this night still hang on, I think of sending my torch to be kindled at Waltham, whenever the smoke, that naturally comes at first with a great and glaring blaze, is a little dissipated, so that one may come near enough to light his lamp without being annoyed with the odoriferous vapor which

being annoyed with the odoryerous vapor which the new luminary yet throws off.

I perceive that I am growing garrulous. No matter; garrulity is not unnatural to old age; and so I will venture on your patience a little longer. Trained as my mind has been, with the old logic of Duncan and Hedge, I am not able yet to see, how the private and petty scandal which Mr. W. has taked from every sink and sewer, in and out of New-England, can prove that Dr. C. has not assailed the Orthodox with charges which are not assailed the Orthodox with charges which are not true, and that he is not bound either to retract them, or to prove them. Mr. W. has made one discovery, after six months' laborious investigation and inquiry, that the Orthodox churches have creeds and confessions, and that they have even got one at Andover, a public Theological Seminary! This is truly wonderful! What next? Why this is next, viz. that 'if persons who openly and solemn ly profess the principles of these creeds and confes sions, on condition of becoming members of an Or-thodox church, or Professors in that Seminary, do come to deny those very principles, and to impugn them, they are to renounce their connection with such church or seminary, or, if you please, the latter are to renounce their connection with the former.' A truly novel and wonderful affair; an unheard of thing in the church! It must be true, that Mr. W. has nearly the gift of second sight, in order to have made such a profound discovery. I am more inclined than ever to come and light my torch at the Waltham Factory. But stop a little, and let us first see what the old school logic can do with this matter. It will,

ly set off the new light of Mr. W. to he better advantage. Individuals of an Orthodox church by conterring

ogether, find that they are agreed in all the countial principles of Christian sentiment. They unit na church. They agree in a confession of their faith the declaration of their united sentiments, & a symbol for all others to consult, who wish to unite with them. When others express a wish to unite, they say: There is the declaration of our sentiments. If you are agreed in this, then we can have true fellowship in views and sympathies. If you are not, then is better for you to join some other church, with whom you can sympathize. The condition of our walking together is an assent to this creed; because and unequivocal declarations of the Scriptures ord, we can unite with you; but you may come to disagree, it is better for us to separate; because it is better, where persons are not agreed, not to pretend to be so, and thus light up the flames of discord in the church.

Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot see any thing either areasonble, superstitious, or bad in any sense, in all this. Can a man sincerely believe, that the Scriptures teach any thing? If so, can he be in earnest that such thing should be taught, or maintained? And if in enrnest, can he insist upon it, that he will use his efforts to have those principles taught? If this be not true, how can Unitarians insist upon it, that they will have a Unitarian University, and a Unitarian Theological Seminary, and Unitarian Ministers? Can all this be done by the Orthodox; and yet without any other object in view than to hold fast one's own honest persuasions, and give to others reasons, if within one's power to do so, why they ought to embrace the like helief? According to my humble opinion, all this is consistent with the most meek, modest, and benevolent profession of Christianity. At any rate, to act in the like manner is what all men do, in some respect or other; some in matters of business, some in politics, some in science, and some in religion. And the only reason why all men do not

against them, and all the sin is purged away. I know not of any greater bigots to creeds, that I know among Unitarians and Universalists. A min is at once a fool or a hypocrite, who does bt agree with their creed. They do not scrupleto proclaim this. It lies on the very face of all Mr. W.'s productions, and of all the penny pamphets of the day, and grovelling newspapers, which stand on the same shelf with his books. But then-of what consequence can argument be, with these who are so blinded to their own inconsistencies and

myself, "Please to keep at home in such stormy times; it wants men who can see the north star as well in a cloudy night as in a clear one, to myigate a vessel on the rough seas of this western hemisphere. For these men, you must go-to Wal-

tham!"
Mr. Editor, when I was a boy, I read in a certain book, called Pilgrim's Progress, about a man with a muckrake, who did scratch and pull lustily among all kinds of fiith and mud, to rake ap gold in order to put it in his chest, and lock it up. I don't know as I tell all the story right, but I believe it is for substance correct. Now I could not, for the life of me, help thinking all along, about this muckrake. I reckon Mr. Whitman must have got this, among other instruments at his factors. But this, among other instruments at his factory. But then, as to raking up gold—there again the old miser in Bunyan, to be sure, has greatly the better of him. I could think of nothing else about this rake, except of seeing Mr. W. toiling and sweating, pulbig and puffing, in order to take out the thickest part of the mud and offul, out of all the sinks and severs in the Commonwealth. And when he gets it all together, (he advertises for more) I think it may possibly, with much care and cultivation of the land on which it is spread, produce him a noble crous—of pir-weeds.

op—of pig-weeds.

I beg a thousand pardons of you and Mr. W. I beg a thousand pardons of you and Mr. W.; of you for trying your patience by prating so long; and of him, for paying only a little of the interest due on the debt to him, in coin of his own stamp. He will not surely refuse to accept, as current, the money which I proffer; although he may complain that I do not pay all that is due.

One more last word. Mr. W. may expect to find a due reception of his book among that part of our population for whom he must have designed it, i. e. the very canaille of the community. He will find himself immeasurably mistaken, however, if he expects Unitarians of the higher classes to approve it. There are very many among these who

he expects Unitarians of the higher classes to approve it. There are very many among these who will look with high disalain on such slanderous, pitiful, vulgar efforts, as Mr. W. has made. A brother Unitarian of Mr. Whitman's has just said, within my hearing, "Mr. W. is the last man, whom the Unitarians would choose to write a book in defence of their sentiments. He is the forlorn hope of the party." For once, at any rate, I am of the same creed with a Unitarian.

I am, my dear sir, with all my notions and prejudices of the gone-by ages, your friend and humble servant,

P. S. Since I finished my letter. I have taken a

P. S. Since I finished my letter, I have taken a second look at Mr. W.'s book, I mean that part of it in which he undertakes to narrate facts within my own knowledge. There is not one of these, which is not told in a manner that makes the narration an absolute fulsehood—whether designed or the contract of the contrac not, on his part, I do not undertake to affirm. If we may reason from analogy, and from the temper which Mr. W. exhibits, I do think it probable, that the same thing is true of a great part of the so called facts which he has collected.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The following communication is from a clergyman in this ng been extensively known and highly valued. His name and character are to us a sufficient warrant for the accura we have not ourselves had opportunity to become acquaint-

MR. EDITOR,-I noticed in a late number of

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed in a late number of your paper, an extract from the Christian Watchman, in which some surprise was expressed that the Methodists in our country are doing little or nothing to spread the Gospel amongst the heathen. Perhaps the writer of that article was not aware of the apology they have to offer for not embarking in the cause of foreign missions. I presume they do not undervalue the object of this benevolent enterprise, nor the efforts made for its success.

The writer of that article may be ignorant of the great things which our Methodist friends are doing in our own country, and the extensive plans of ope ration they have formed, and are pushing forward with no small success. No denomination is attempting more, and no one perhaps is doing more, at the present moment. I wish to spread out this subject a little before the public eye.

This denomination have sent their laborers

through most of our new settlements, which have furnished them a wide field, on which to sow and reap. They ran before others, and have extensively preoccupied the ground, and exerted no in considerable measure of good influence. Over these grounds they have extended their church and multiplied their converts to the number of 20 or 30,000 annually. Such results show their labors to have been great, and prosecuted with untiring zeal. Some other denominations of Christians may well feel themselves rebuked by such an example of effort in the Methodists to extend their doctrine through all our western and southern Sta Whatever objection we have to the matter and manner of their instructions—though they be sometimes calculated to administer consolation to awakened sinners and inspire them with hope, while uncon-verted: yet their exertions in behalf of their own cause, among the destitute, possess much that i nmendable, and much that is worthy of imits-

I suppose the cause why I cannot see the reasonableness of these remarks is, that I have not yet got within the sphere of the new light which is just beginning to shine with such splendid radiance. Beginning to shine with such splendid radiance. Beginning to shine with patience.

Our New-England divines are accused, in one breath, of forraking Calvinism, of shunning all is none a fool or a hypocrite, who does breath, of forraking Calvinism, of relinquishing, in a dastardly and appearance and credit of Calvinists, while they are seed and confessions, and of all the pany spending and appearance and credit of Calvinists, while they are seed and on of all the pany pamphits of the day and appearance and credit of Calvinists, while they ground more frequently by imparting religious in-struction. These by-corners are so numerous, that they make n great demand of labor upon our Meth-

Again, revivals of religion around the country—
especially in the villages, attract the attention of
the Methodists, and by their ussolicited co-operation, require of them a great increase of ministerial
labor. When a religious excitement exists through
the instrumentality of a Presbyterian minister, they
seem to think it may be greatly increased by the seem to think it may be greatly increased by the zeal of their own preachers. One however is not sufficient, though ever so zealous and devoted, and notwithstanding there may be very few of their own denomination in the place. I have known three or four Methodist preachers crowd into a litthe village under such circumstances, and there exhort, and pray, and preach, almost incessantly day and night, till by their injudicious strivings to produce animal excitement, they had actually put an end to all solemn impressions and religious feeling from the Spirit of God. 1 speak not at random—such a control of God. 1 speak not at random—plain govern plain. such a case has occurred in my immediate vicinity, and others of a kindred sort, at no great distance. Whatever be the result of such measures respecting the cause of Christ, their prosecution requires much labor and expense. I have to add, that difficulties, which often arise

in churches and parishes, between minister and people—between the church and the world, turnish an occasion for our Methodist friends to interfere and get up an interest in favor of Methodism. they mean to take part with the enemies of evangelical truth against the church-with excommugeneral truth against the church—with excommu-nicated members against the church and a faithful minister of Christ? I leave such questions for them to answer. It is a lamentable fact that they have done it. Where no avowed Unitarian or Universalist preacher can hope to succeed, a Methodist minister has gone in and done what he could to sustain the struggling cause of error against pious Christians, laboring to support the order and truth of Christ's kingdom. They make common cause with disaffected men to demolish an evangelical church, if it may but promote the interest of their own sect. Numerous facts might be produc-ed, to substantiate this assertion, and such efforts require the hands of many laborers.

Finally, I would observe, that it appears to be the design of the Methodists to establish a society

of their own in every town and parish in our old settlements, where there is an Orthodox minister. Unitarian societies and waste places, where they have but little or no preaching, are not here so much the object of their operations. I leave them to explain this mystery. A single individual, per-haps a person excluded from the church in the reg-ular course of discipline, invites a Methodist min-ister to preach at his house, as a measure of retaliation for being dealt with according to the laws of Christ's church. The invitation is cheerfully accepted without inquiry, and a little nucleus formed for a Methodist Society. Or a single person of this denomination enters a peaceable and united parish, where the Gospel is constantly preached and greatly blessed, where religious requiries are held. y blessed-where religious meetings are held as often as requested, or desired, or thought profitable. Wishing to exercise his gifts, with a view to future operations, he visits the sick and requests the privilege to pray with them. Ere long he sets up his separate meeting and becomes a class leader. Soon he brings in a circuit preacher, and proclaims abroad that a new minister is to preach at his house, urging people to attend by the consideration that they will receive edification, of which they must despair under the instructions of Presbyterians, however faithful, and pious, and successful. The next thing is to draw oil professors of religion and convert real Christians to Methodism. As great pains have been taken, and as great zeal and management been displayed to convert an old established Christian to Methodism, as a poor impenitent sinner to Christ. Our Presbyterian pro-fessors are not Christians of the right stamp. They must be made over anew and cast in a Methodist mould before they can be Christians indeed. Whether some of our Methodist friends believe that there is any salvation without the limits of their denomination, seems rather uncertain. Such an enterprise as this must necessarily emp

To conclude. If the Methodists are so extensively overspreading our new settlements, and entering into the by-corners of our towns and parishes which are well supplied with religious instruction if they avail themselves as far as possible of diffi-culties frequently arising in other religious societies to promote their own cause—if they press upon revival ground to make converts to Methodism and if they are attempting to come into most of our Orthodox parishes and enter into other men's labors without regard to the union, peace, or exis-tence of evangelical churches of other denominaions, and with efforts to convert Christians to Methodism; surely, they have but little time of means left to do any thing for the heathen. While we would give them credit for all the good they have done, we must censure measures like those which we have been exposing. Before the Methodists attempt to convert the whole population of our country to their own faith and discipline, let them engage with all their zeal and influence in let them engage with an one of the Gospel to every creature, and of 'spreading a glorious revival through the world.'

SABBATH MAILS.

It gives us pleasure to be able to extract the following article from the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune. It is one of the few instances in which a political paper has been willing to do justice to the motives and wishes of the petitioners for the discontinuance of Sabbath mails. The petitioners surely ought not to cease petitioning till their opponents, in Congress and out, shall cease to misunderstand and insult them, and deny to them a right belonging to subjects of even the most despotic governments, the right of humble petition and remonstrance.

Whether the United States' mail shall or shall not run on the Sabbath day, Mr. Editor, is a ques-tion about which we neither feel anxiety nor indifference. Probably we feel just interest enough to express, through the columns of your paper, with your permission, the view which is most a our mind, and to state what appear to us the proper grounds of discussion.

It is written, 'Six days shalt thou labor, and do

in mercy to lead men to their greatest good, must feel that they are to be observed and done as well by nations, in national works, as by individuals, in their individual avocations; hence, we cannot see how a nation of individuals, who have any desire to keep this commandment, and who, in obedience to it, do forbear their ordinary traffic and labor, on that day, can be willing that, by those they delegate to do their public business, it should be disregarded; and indeed they are not willing,—the voice of the nation speaks by its example, every Sabbath, in stronger terms than language can that as a that in stronger terms than language can, that, as a na-tion, they are not willing, except in cases of unnu-al exigency; such, relatively, as would make it proper for an individual to pursue his private inter-est and the hope of ordinary gain, or fear of slight loss, does not constitute unusual exigency. One day's labor in seven is of course, lost in one sense; more labor in seven, is, of course, lost, in one sense; more truly, however, the six days are for the sake of the The petitioners, if we understand them, ask no

The petitioners, if we understand them, ask no governmental regulation on the subject, but complain that the present arrangement is itself a governmental regulation, which interferes, in some degree, with the freedom of the nation to keep the Sabbath as they would; and which ought not to exist. Though no prohibitory laws are desired, they only ask that since the Sabbath is not, or ought not to be, a day of business at Washington, and all the other departments are closed, that the Post Office department may be also; since despatches are not made up on that day, that the mail should not be sent abroad to disturb the repose of the day throughout the country, for such is really the elfect of the present arrangement. Probably 99-100ths of all the business done through it, on the Sabbath, is excited by its passage through the country, and which might just as well be deferred a day, or per-haps done the day preceding, if such were the es-tablished order of things:—whenever government or individuals have business, making it proper to send an express, let them do so; and whether this or individuals have business, making it would cause a greater or less expenditure of money, would cause a greater or less expenditure of money, in course of the year, is of no importance; it is sufficient (we venture to say, however, that a large sum would be saved to the treasury.) that, in principle, one is right and the other wrong; one admits of the thing's standing upon its own merits, and the other does not. The mails night run through the country, every Sabbath for ten years, and it be generally taken for granted to be important that it should, merely because there would be no means of knowing without its cessation. It might, however, or might not be important five times during the whole period. Probably not two Sabbaths in the year, perhaps not one, would it be of any considerable consequence. On this point we have the remarkable and conclusive fact, that, from the metropolis of the commercial world, London, not a mail is closed or sent out on the Sabbath; yet expresses are, we believe, very rare. Thus we see that in a city of a million and a half of people situated in the centre of the commercial and social world, sustaining almost every variety of relations that it should, merely because there would be no world, sustaining almost every variety of relations at home and abroad, it is neither thought nor found to be necessary to issue the mails more than six days in seven.

Our principal objection to the present arrange-ment is derived from its disregard of the commandment, yet there are very strong objections to be drawn from its immediate and visible effects. So long as the mails are conveyed on the Sabbath, editors and printers, probably thousands of them, must work on that day as usual. If it arrived on Sunday, the people will know what is in it Monday morning; that, to Editors and Printers, this is not a fancied grievance, we have the evidence of the

fact, that the latter, in this and in other cities, have made repeated efforts to be relieved of its necessity. While speaking of newspapers, Mr. Editor, we will remark, that it has always appeared to us a gross violation of the Sabbath, as well as of public sentiment, to issue newspapers on that day. We know no better apology for it than a penurious man would give for keeping his shop open at the

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

A writer in the "Archives du Christianisme" has the ing remarks on the present state and Evangelical religionsin France.

We know that, after having had to combat with superstition and hypocrisy, we shall have to encounter, in our attempts to spread the Gospel, a new and formidable adversary, infidelity; but it is better to light with unbelief than hyperrisy, because we better know on what ground we stand. We are still afflicted and alarmed for the future destiny of France, when we consider that after a revolution in which the hand of God has been plainly mani-fested, after a deliverance so sudden and so signal, there has not appeared in the journals which boast of this great and unlooked for event, nor in the ad-dresses presented to the throne, nor in the Chambers, nor, in fine, through any of the organs of pubic opinion, any sense of obligation to God the Author of their deliverance, any acknowledgment of Divine favor, any expression of gratitude, or any proof that they confide on a higher power than this ublanary world affords. It seems as if they feared to atter the name of God at this memorable crisis, and that the idea of a Providence, which rules and governs every event on earth, is unknown to all those who have concurred to overthrow the em pire of superstition and fanaticism, and who, in various ways, may be considered as the representatives of the sentiment of this nation. There is it this fact, we repeat, a manifestation as sorrowful, as appalling, of the religious indifference, to say nothing more, which characterizes the present gen-eration of our countrymen. There is not perhaps in the whole world another people, who, under similar circumstances, would have presented such a spectacle. To subdue this sad disposition of heart and mind, there is but one weapon, the Gos-pel; the Gospel in its purity, majesty, and divine simplicity, the entire Gospel, such as a God of mersimplicity, the entire Gospel, such as a God of mercy has given to our fallen and condemned race, to
raise and save it. We should propose to ourselves
like St. Paul, "not to know any thing among men,
save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." It is the
preaching of the cross that has regenerated and saved every man's soul that has been regenerated
and saved during the last eighteen centuries; the
preaching of the cross can alone regenerate and
save the present generation. This preaching we save the present generation. This preaching we know is "foolishness" to one class, and "a stumall thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath bling block" to another; but it is "the power of of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any God, and the wisdom of God unto salvation to eve.

000 11 2 14 12 14 1.

ry one that believeth." Our speech and our preaching should not be with the "enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." The Gospel must not be moulded to the people, but ople to the Gospel. It is not, as says one of sat faithful preachers, that "God is to conform Himself to man, but man is to conform him-What a new and extensive career opens to our pastors, to our religious societies, to our Protestant journals, to every one who has at heart the spread of the Gospel and the safety of his fellow creatures! God expects that each one, in e aphere of action which he has allotted him, ould faithfully, christianly, and courageously fulfil the vast and responsible duties imposed on him. God turns the total overthrow of political parties to the increase and establishment of the kingdom of grace, and a living faith in Jesus Christ, " for there name under heaven given amongst men whereby we must be saved." Acts iv. 12.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The last number of the Missionary Herald contains a general summary of the doings of the American Board since its first establishment, from which we collect the following

The whole amount of disposable receipts for 20 years has been, Expenditures, Permanent Fund, 45,126,75 The ordained Missionaries connected with the Board are

Around the Mediterranean, Asia, South America and the Pacific, North American Indians,

actively employed in the following countries:

The whole number of native converts admitted to the Mission Churches has been, This brief survey is concluded by the following

GENERAL SUMMARY AND REMARKS. GENERAL SUMMARY AND REMARKS.

This brief survey furnishes an answer, in part to the question, What has been effected by the Bourd, during the twenty years which have elapsed? In a number of countries, covered with the deep darkness of paganism, or blest with only the dim twilight of the Gospel, Christian missions have been established. To these countries, eighty-five ministers of Christ have been sent by the Board, during the twenty years of its existence. Thirteen of these have died in the service, and fifty-nine are still in the field. There are, also, at the present time, forty-five lay-assistants, thirty-five unmarried female helpers, and ninety-five married females, wives of the missionaries and assistant. married females, wives of the missionaries and assistan missionaries. The whole number of laborers in foreign ser-vice, male and female, who have been sent from the scoun and are now living in connection with the Loard, is

hundred and thirty-four. your. Ishments have been set up in three Valuable printing establishments have been the missions, widely remote from each or of the missions, widely remote from each other, and are in active operation. From them have issued more than 35,000,000 of pages, which, with the printing executed at the expense of the Board in other places, swells the number of pages to nearly 37,000,000. The number of copies of different works is not less than 900,000. These have been printed in eleven different languages, three of which had previously been reduced to writing by missionaries of the Board; and the several works were almost all composed, or translated by persons connected with that institution. From them have issued me

posed, or translated by persons connected with that institution.

In schools, established and superintended by missionaries of the Board, and sustained by finish placed at its disposal, there are more than 47,000 learners; 2 and not less
than 70,000 persons either belong to these schools, or have
enjoyed their advantages. One fourth part, if not one
turd, of the population of the Sandwich Islands, is now receiving instruction in the mission schools.

Look, then, at the labouers, at the printing, at the school
instruction, at the whole array of means and influence. It
is nothing, indeed, compared with the necessities and claims
of the heathen world. It is nothing in comparison of what
migh have been done, and ought to have been done, by the
thousands of churches represented by the Board. In that

might have been done, and ought to have been done, by the thousands of churches represented by the Board. In that point of view, every triend of the Lord Jesus, and of the world for which He died, will look on with grief and confusion of face. O how much more must be attempted, and done, the next twenty years!—Yet there is another point of view, from whence we must look with gratitude to God. How many thousands of sermons have been preached by these missionaries, in the lapse of twenty years. How many thousands of addresses have these plous men and warmen ny thousands of addresses have these pious men and women poured into the ears of benighted wanderest from God. And how many thousands of persons have listened to these sermons and private appeals. And those millions of pages—beams of spiritual light—into how many dark minds must they have poured their heavenly radrance; and what a multitude of persons must have learned at least some of those cost tends which are able, with the diginal believes. great truths, which are able, with the divine blessing, to ake men wise unto salvation. Yet we must not suppose, that even the missi

Yet we must not suppose, that even the missionaries can perceive all the influence that they exect upon the miditudes around them; much less, that they can so describe it that others, in distant countries, can see the whole of it. Much of their influence excapes all human observation; and much of it consists, for a time, in mere modifications of character, rather than in radical changes;—extensive modifications, and therefore important; but slight, and therefore not easily perceived; or clse so exceedingly gradual, as to be made strongly apparent only by contrasting distant periods. Then it is seen, that the manners of the people have been softened; that their customs have become more humane; that there is less intemperance and contention; that there is more regard for right and equity; more order, harmony, and happiness in families. Children in the schools begin to this st for knowledge. They carry their books into the domestic circle, and read them to their parents and friends. Mind begins to wake up in villages and neighborhoods. Heavs, new and strange, but amazingly important, pass from man to man, till thought is roused, and the moral sense, and conscience.—Now the missionary perceives that he has not been labering in vain. He is encouraged. He sows the good seed in hope. He life is encouraged. He sows the good seed in hope. He plies all his means with increased taith and diligence. At length he fully gains the understandings and hearts of some, nd these are converts to the truth. Now he rejuices

upon the reader.—De Wette, Commentary on the Psalms—the effects of his labore. They acknowledge, that he no longer labors ineffectually—that he begins to succeed.

But, it should be renembered, that these few converts are no proper measures of his success. They may be only the first fruits of a great harvest. There may be atronger evidences than these of success, in the mass of naconverted minds around. Over these converts he rejoices with a pendlar joy; but, if he be observing and reflecting he may be hold more to encourage his hopes for the future, in the extensive preparatory influence, which has gone through the community, and which will be likely, through God's grace, so work out more glorious results.

. This number is less than that stated in the last survey. schools. More accurate returns may have been received from the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Bingham states, however, n a late letter to his friends in England, that the schools of those favored islands contain not less than 45,000 pupils

THE GOSPEL AT THE WEST.

The Home Missionary for January publishes a sication from Rev. J. Matthews of Kaskaskia, Plinois which we publish, with the introductory remarks of the ed Home Missionary.

Mr. M. is perhaps the oldest member of the Presbytery of Ulinois, and has been longer in that State than any other member. Those of our friends now living who contributed to the Connecticut Missionary Society, and to the United Domestic Missionary Society, when they sustained the labours of Giddings. Robinson and Tenney, in their first mission to that state and Missouri, and who were familiar with the details of their history until they died, will enter, in some measure, into the feelings of father Matthews, as expressed in the touching allusions of the following extract. And surely none can read without wonder. Behold! what hath God wrought!

"On last Thursday I returned from Presbytery. The meeting was pleasant, and, I trust, very profitable to some, who appeared deeply concerned for their soula' eternal welfare. The meeting was full; three united with the Presbytery. We were unde to rejoice by the presence of Mr. Bullard, from Boston, who informed us how deeply the people feel interested for us at the east, and the timely and seasonable help, both of Sahbath school teachers and money, which Mr. M. is perhaps the oldest member of the Presbytery

Sabbath school teachers and money, lied to this state. I cannot but woude will be supplied to this state. I cannot but wonder and praise God for what I have seen of his doings in the west sance I came here, in 1812. Giddings, Robinson and Tenney, who are no more, and myself, with some who visited us, but returned, for seven or eight years called and prayed over these wastes, with mighed emotions of hope and sinking discouragement. Now these two states, Illinois and Missouri, will number about 40 ministers, and there re-

ins much land yet to be possessed. In view of these ts, we must say, to the honor and glory of God, that he is done great things for us, whereof we are glad. We hope yet, that, by the blessing of God upon us, this lowling wilderness will be made as the garden of the

Last winter a year ago, I was appointed to open the Presbyter, which was then divided from the Presbyter Missouri. I preache

Last winter a year ago, I was appointed to open this Preshytery, which was then divided from the Preshytery of Missouri. I preached from these words—" With my staff I passed over this Jordan, and lo? now I am become two bands." But how quickly is the joy and wonder of that occasion surpassed by the rapid increase which has succeeded it! Now a memorial is sent to the Synod of Indiam, asking a division of this Preshytery into three! I know of no recompense that we can render to our friends at the east, only to thank them, and pray to God for them, that his rod and staff may comfort and support them, and that in due time they may be received to a happy and blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Desolations Remaining.

On my way to Preshytery, I passed through almost the whole breadth of our destitute counties, (eight or ten,) where no stated missionary or agent of any kind is stationed, and where no religious instruction is enjoyed, except the occasional preaching of our Methodist and Baptist brethren. I distributed a number of tracts. I found that there had been but few tracts distributed in these regions. I believe I heard of but three schools in netive operation after I left my own neighbourhood, a distance of 150 miles. Of course many could not read. I called at one place for breakfast; handed some tracts to the young people; some of them could not read. own negative tracts to the young people; some of them could not read. I called at one place for break fast; handed some tracts to the young people; some of them could not read. I enquired how far it was to the school-house. The answer was,—none nearer than eighteen miles. I said,—I see a number of fields; are there not enough people here to support a school? The reply was, they could not agree. I prayed with them, and left them, inquiring—are there none who care for these scattered sheep?

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1831.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,

have recently had the pleasure of examining, at th lookstores of Messrs. Crocker & Breuster, and Perkins & Marvin, in this city, a new importation of the most valuable modern works in theology; all fine editions, elegantly bound, and at a reasonable price. As this assortment comprises the principal and most useful theological public cations of a country now the most celebrated of any for theological learning, a brief account of some of these works will undoubtedly be acceptable to our clerical and theological readers. This we shall endeavor to give under the ful-

lowing heads. 1. SACRED CRITICISM. Rosenmueller, Com in the New Testament, in Latin, 5 vols. This work was first published about forty years since, and has been so highly esteemed that the demand for it has carried it ugh six large editions. It still retains its reputation and it is, in fact, generally a very laborious and faithful as auch doctrinal discussion or religious sentiment. Its mer is chiefly philological; and the Latin style perspicuous It leans somewhat towards Arminianism in ctrine; but it will make a valuable supplement to Henev or Scott, as it has, what they have not, profound critial investigation .- Rosenmueller, (son of the preceding.) Commentary on the Old Testament, in Latin, 19 vols. On more volume still remains to be published, and then this work will be a complete critical commentary on the Pen tateuch, and the poetical and prophetical books of the Old Testament, with the exception of Daniel. Whether the author intends to go on and include this Prophet and the historical books in his work, we are not informed. ounger Rosenmueller is probably the most voluminous liv theological writer in Germany. He began his career a Rationalist, and if we may judge from the early essay of his which we have seen, he was a very diffuse, in ent writer. Constant, natiring babits of industry, howev r, for a long series of years, and a mind naturally inquisitive and candid, have enabled him to produce a Commen ary on the Old Testament, which combines more extenive critical knowledge and a more accurate exhibition of tant. His Latin style is remarkably clear and simple; I generally very cautious in the expression of Rationalist views, usually confining himself to the simple exhibition of meaning be probable in itself or not, and his is on the have ever consulted. An abridgment of this work, which cation; and will be very acceptable to those who complain Rosenmueller for his long and tedious digressions, in exers - Kuinoel, Comm mining the opinions of oth he historical books of the New-Testament, in Latin, 4 vols. This writer, with more genius and more native strength of ntellect than Rosenmueller, has produced a work which is atellectually of a higher order, exhibiting more depth and originality of thought; but he sometimes runs will in his He can be justly appreciated by none but a practised critic amentary on Isa, in German, 3 vols. - a second and improved edition of the Translation of Isaiah, also in German, published separately-Hebrew and German Lexicon -and the first number of his great Hebrew Thesaurus, in Latin. Gesenius has the reputation of being the most accomplished Hebrew scholar now living; his mind is wonderfully vigorous and clear, and characterized by severity and accuracy. He translates Isaiah magnificently, and h Commentary and Thesaurus are noble exhibitions of rich and thorough scholarship. We are sorry to say, that this able writer does not regard the Bible as an infullible authority in matters of faith and practice; but we are happy to add, that his liberal views are not ambitiously obtruded the reader .- De Wette, Com towards an Introduction to the Old Testament, 2 vols .-- all | know what is done on the continent of Europe for the pro in German. De Wette possesses real ebsquence, and is motion of theological science, and what books are importometimes rather fanciful; but his translation of the Psalms | ed into this country from the Old World. We conclude is decidedly the best we have ever seen, true to the origi- with three remarks.

lar, and those who have read the one may have an accu-

separately.) These Commentaries are distinguished for the

exhibition of an accurate judgment, sound learning, logical thought, and genuine piety. They will be consulted with

equal profit and pleasure by the scholar and the Christian.

- Tholuck, Commentary on John-and on the Romans

in German. In the spiritual Reformation which is now

writings some of the best characteristics of Luther and Me-

der and abuse from his liberal contemporaries : but his

character has shone the brighter for the trial. His Com-

mentary on John is beautiful and affecting, that on Romans

ogical and eloquent; and both rich in learning and pious

feeling. The copious extracts which he makes from the

writings of the Church Fathers and early Reformers, are

of inestimable value, particularly in this country, where so

few can have access to the original works .- Koppe and

Heinrichs, on the New Testament, in Latin, 12 vols, rich

ry on the Gospel of John, 3 vols. in German; profound,

on Sucred Literature that has ever been published. The

author, like some mighty Magician, seems to bring up he-

fore our eyes the fields, mountains, and cities of Palestine,

in German, 2 vols. This is one of the most delightful wor

in. He has been subjected to every species of slan-

going on in Germany, Professor Tholack has taken a con-

spicuous part; and he unites in his own character

give a Lexicon a peculiar value, -Hug, Introduction to the Av Testament, in German, 2 vols. This writer is a Cathe, but a strenuous opposer of Rationalism in all its form and his work contains a greater number of well ascertaed facts, on the criticism of the New Testament moreudiciously arranged and more concisely expressed thanny other with which we are acquainted. 2. HEOLOGY. Doederlein, Theology, in Latin, 2 and is remarkable for the acuteness and thoroughne

with hich every subject is investigated, and for the philo sophal exactness with which the several topics are ar ngl and subdivided. The historical notices of doctrina discusions are also very valuable.—Hahn, Theology, in Geran. This is the production of one of the young R. formers, who are now laboring to promote a revival of religiq in Germany; and it is thound useful to the cause of true religion, on account of the tery perspicuous and satisfactory manner in which it state and defends the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, and parcularly for the historical views, which it presents, of the irogress and variations of theological science. - Hengsteherg, Christology, or Christ in the Old Testament, in Geman, 2 vols. This is a critical and theological discus sior of all the parts of the Old Testament which have directreference to Christ. The discussion is conducted in strit obedience to the soundest principles of philosophy and religion; the writer loves to hear patriarchs and prophets speak of his adorable Saviour, and delights to promote the oner of that Name, which is all the Christian's hope. It does good to the head and heart of a Christian scholar to read a book like this .- Winer, Manual of theological Literature, a German. A very convenient book of reference for the surpose of ascertaining the best works published in each particular branch of theological science. 3. CHERCH HISTORY. Neander, Church History,

vols.; Memorabilia of the early ages of Christianity, 3 vols.; Spirit of Tertullian; all in German. Neander is one of the most interesting evangelical writers in Europe. Born a Jew he devoted himself for many years to the enthusiastic study of Plato, because the deep religious sens pilities of his nature found no satisfaction in the comfortless rites of modern Judaism. The Platonic philosophy, owerer, with all its attractions could not relieve his want as a sinner in the sight of God; and he was at length induced to read the New Testament, where to his unspeaka ble joy he found a Saviour exactly suited to his condition He embraced the principles of the Gospel in their mo spiritual sense, and has given himself to the study of the istory of Christianity with unequalled zeal and success. His Church History is unparalleled for deep philosophical views of the real nature and essential constituents of the Christian religion, for pious sentiments, and thrilling elosence is the mode of exhibiting them; his Memorabilia is penel with a most appalling description of the vice and retchedness of Paganism by Prof. Tholack, and continued by Neander with a description of the habits, modes of thinking, and religious feelings of the early Christians in their times of trial, exhibiting their mode of propagating their opinious, gathering churches, administering discipline, biographical sketches of the devoted Missionaries who first planted the Gospel in middle and northern Europe; the whole embodying a mass of most interesting facts, which have never before been collected. His Lives of the Church Fathers, is Tertullian, Chrysostom, Bernhard, &c. are a graphic and entertaining as Johnson's Lives of the English orts.-Gieseler, Church History, in German, 2 This listary is written in a plan entirely original, and which possesses many and great advantages. eton of the history is given in the text; and then every important event, or discussion, is given in full in the notes, y transcribing the very words of the original writers. The work is executed with sterling ability; and the plan of it gives it inestimable value with those who wish to become horoughly acquainted with Church History, but cannot access to the original documents

4. MISCELLANEOUS. Storr, Miscellaneous Essays, in atin, 3 vols. These volumes are a rich store-house of critical learning, united with sound principles and genuine piety.-Keil, Miscellaneous Essays, in Latin. This is ion of tracts on the criticism of the New-Testament and on Church History; and some of them are as righest specimens of critical acumen and faithful diligence that we have ever seen. We might mention particularly the Essay defending the early Fathers from the charge of corrupting Christianity by the Platonic philosophy. It is a lost triumphant refutution of the Unitarian charges against the confessors and martyrs of early times.

5. ORIENTAL LANGUAGES. Among the works on this bject, we notice with pleasure Bouer's Chaldee Chresomathy, Uhlemann's new Syriac Grammar and Chreste athy, Michaelis's edition of Castell's Syriac Lexicon, Hoffmann's Syriac Grammar, Rosenmueller's last Arabic mar and Reading Lessons, and Freytag's new and beautiful Arabic Lexicon. We fear there is not sufficient encouragement in our country for Oriental study to justify m portations of this kind. If the pleasures and advantages of the primitive Oriental tongues were more general knows, they would certainly be more extensively studied, now that we have such admirable helps for the purpose. Often when wearied by the clamors of "unreasonable and wicked men," and grieved by the misconceptions of th who " are sanctified but in part," we have found a rich and exhaustless source of cosister dialects of the Sacred Hebrew, simple though we be.

We have made out the foregoing statements with cons mentary on the Psalms erable care and pains-taking, principally for the sake of elergyman and theological students, who are in

1. Though some of the works which we have indicated. were written by men who know not what it is to be born of the Spirit, yet they are all rich in the communication of important facts, and a great number of them are the pro ctions of men of exemplary and eminent piety. Such are Neander, Hengstenberg, Storr, Flatt, Luecke, Tholock, rate idea of the other .- Flatt, Commentary on the Epistles of Paul, 5 vols. in German; (each Epistle published

2. Some of the works are in German, and thus inacces sible to the majority of theological readers in this country; vet it will be seen that several of the most important an valuable are in Latin, a language which ought to be read with facility by every preacher of the Gospel.

3. The time has come when spiritual Christia longer be maintained by half-learned men: the defenders of the Church must equip themselves with she whole armor of the Gospel; they must be thorough Christians and tho rough scholars; they must be acquainted with the depths of the love of Christ, the depths of the human heart, and the depths of sacred learning.

DR. REECHER'S LECTURES.

LECTURE THIRD. Text, Mark xiii. 5 .- Take heed lest any man deceive you. Introductory remarks on the propensity of men to deceive and be deceived, and on the fact, that however much force may have been used to perpetuate error, deception has always been princiin philological and critical research .- Luccke, Commentapally relied on. Thus, in the ancient system of Pa ganism, thus in Mahometanism, thus in Popery .accurate, and pious .- Herder, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, With good words and fair speeches, beguiling the hearts of the simple. In consequence of this proneness to deception, though truth is plain and delightful, the mainnance of it always requires great and constant effort; but error springs up and grows spontaneously. If medical schools were abolished, the country would be overrun with empiries; if there were to be no more men regularly bred to the profession of Law, the race of pettifoggers would never become extinct. Error is a

hor in the Apocryphal and Alexandrian Greek | circle illuminated by truth, ready to rush in and take ssion, the moment her lamp grows dim

The Lecturer proceeded to discuss some of the erroeous dogmas of Popery. 1st. The Authority of Traditions: God had never made use of tradition as the means of communicating divine truth, but written revelation; in the Jewish Church, tradition was the corrupter of pure religion; and even allowing tradition to be a legitimate medium of divine communication, it would require the same evidence to authenticate it. that it required for a written revelation, that is, the evidence of miracles, which it has not.

2d. Transubstantiation. But three departs knowledge to man : the Senses-Reason-Faith. Each of these faculties is the final judge of whatever comes within its appropriate sphere; and what God reveals to us by one, He will not contradict by either of the others, for that weuld be for God to contradict himself. God may reveal by Faith that which is above Reason and beyond the cognizance of the Senses; but He cannot reveal by Faith that which is contrary to the evidence of Reason and the Senses, acting within their appropriate limits. The doctrine of Transubstantiation contrary to the evidence of the Senses, acting within their appropriate sphere, for the Senses perceive no change in the bread and wine after consecration: It is contrary to the evidence of Reason, for she teaches us that ubiquity cannot be a property of matter: It is not a subject of Faith, for the passages of Scripture relied in its support are plainly figurative, and texts of exactly the same nature are allowed to be figurative by all interpreters. Catholic and Protestant; as where Christ is said to be a Door, a Vine, a Way, &c.

3d. Supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, rived by succession from St Peter. Text principally relied on by Papists, Matt. xvi. 18, 19. This text shown to be irrelevant by proving, that rock signifies foundation, support, and not dominion; that Peter only shared this honour equally with the other spostles uilt on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, &c.; that Christ forbade all supremacy or imparity among his Apostles; that the authority delegated to Peter was also delegated to each particular Church : that Peter's appropriate sphere of duty was to preach the Gospel to Jews, and not to govern the whole Church; as Paul had the ministry to the Gentiles; that no particular deference was paid to Peter's authority during his life time, for on one occasion of controversy, Peter was obliged to give reasons for his conduct like any other man, and on another, he was severely rebuked by Paul for an error : that it is not certain that Peter ever went to Rome, the evidence rather leaning to the contrary: that the Popes themselves never claimed supremacy till after the year 600; that the general character of the Popes has not been such as to inspire any confidence in their claims to infallibility, having often been notoriously vicious men, and frequently contradicting each other; that the pretensions of General Council are equally nugatory, as a strictly Universal Council can never be assembled, and if assembled, can have no criptural authority over individual churches, which are by the institution of Christ entirely independent and that those Councils which have been convened. have been under the influence of political ambition, and every variety of unrestrained human passion .-Each of these topics was illustrated and enforced by criptural quotations, historical references, and forcible appeals to common sense; of which we shall not at-

After the discussion of the subject was completed. the Lecturer made an application of it to the hearers : orging them to guard against deception, to use their on understandings, to reflect seriously on the propensity to delusion universally manifested by men in all ages; and earnestly exhorting them to consider their stability to God for their faith, as it is only a high sense of responsibleness for their belief that can ever induce men firmly and effectually to maintain the

He concluded by a serious and affectionate address o the Catholics, expressing his carnest wishes for their temporal and spiritual welfare, his gratification that they can here taste the sweets of civil liberty, and entreating them to take also the privileges of religious free-

Our sketches are very imperfect and meagre, and can serve only to give a general idea of the course of thought and argumentation.

LECTURE FOURTH. Text, Romans v. 1-Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

bject, Justification by Faith. The Lecturer began y defining the term Justification, which, in the legal sense, is an acquittal on the plea of not guilty; but, as Il men have sinned, evangelical justification is not a declaration of innocence, but consists in pardon, in averting consequences of ceime, and granting the guilty the rewards of obedience, as if they had not sinned. This do trine is the essence of the Gospel, the articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiae, as Luther justly termed it : and such it

It was the object of the Lecturer to exhibit the doe trine of justification by works as held by the Cathelic Church-the doctrine of justification by faith as held by Evangelical Protestants-and to give reasons for rejecting the former and receiving the latter. By reading extracts from the Catholic Creeds it was shown, that though the Papal Church does not professedly reject the doctrine of fication by faith, she maintains that good works also, w the grace of God through Christ, are made in part the seritorious cause of justification. By reading extracts from the Protestant Creeds, it was shown that Evangelical Protestants maintain, that we are pardoned on account of the nement and merits of Christ, through faith, without the merit of good works. This is the faith of the Congrega tional, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Bantist, the Lutheran Church, and of all * vangelical Pro estants.-Justifying faith was further described as a holy affection of the heart, a principle of holy love to God and Christ, on account of their own glorious perfections-an ac tive, operative principle, leading to obedience to God's law, and unceasing activity in doing good; so that it is as ab surd to pretend to faith without works as it is to speak of ich gives no light, or of a fire without heat, or of mimal life without motion or feeling or breath or warmth Faith alone is the condition, the only condition, of instificaon-active obedience springing from supreme love to God; the evidence of faith. Even faith itself is not a meritorious cause of justification: it secures pardon only through grace by the promise of God, and not by its own merit

The Lecturer then proceeded to give his reasons for rejecting the Catholic doctrine of justification in part by works. 1. The principle assumed in this doctrine is a natural impossibility. Obedience to be meritorious must be absolutely perfect; no man can pretend that he has never in a single instance, in thought, word, or deed, swert ed from the rule of perfect obedience to the law of God; and consequently no human obedience can be really meritorious, being always more or less imperfect : not even Omnipotence is competent to make that perfect, which is, nd must be, at the same time essentially imperfeet.

2. The merit of good works is superfluous, it being admitted by the Catholics and Protestants, that the the said Mrs. R. Mrs. Royall's "Travels" and Mr. savage lurking about on the twilight borders of the merits of Christ are sufficient and more than sufficient to Whitman's "Travails" differ as little in their nature as

save the world. 3. The doctrine of the merit of good works is, and always has been, to the great mass of kind, a pretext for neglecting the Gospel and living in irreligion. Outward good works are not and cannot be the fulfilling of the law, love being the only vital principle of true obedience; they are no certain evidence of inward faith and holiness; and the doctrine of justification by the merit of such works is the prostration of law and all moral govern ment. It supposes that good deeds may balance bad deeds; one truth may balance one falsehood; one day of temperance, one day of intemperance; one day of peace, one day of quarrelling, &c. On this principle, we might anticipate ounts at the day of judgment, like the following :

A. B. Dr. to 2,500 falsehoods. Contra Cr. to 2,600 truths

Balance, 100 deeds of merit.

C. D. to days of intemperance per annum as 150 to 365, balance of merit, 15 days of temperance: a liberal allowance for some men.—The hearers might well suppose this too ludicrous and absurd for the pulpit: how then would it appear before the throne of God, during the solemnities of the judgment? and are not many resting their hopes of salvation on a principle so absurd ! a principle so essentially dishonest, that were any man to act upon it in his dealings with his fellow-men, he would be scouted from all respectable society.-The inefficacy of outward good works to sanctify the heart are a proof of their inefficacy to justify ;-and they are expressly rejected in Scripture as the ground of justification: numerous passages were quoted to prove this .- Finally the invariable bad tendency of the doctrine of justification by the merit of good works, is proof of its fallacy: All the demoralizing forms of religion, with which the world has ever been infested, have rested on this basis-hence the pilgrimages, sacrifices, fastings, penances of Paganism, Mahomedanism, and Popery. On this side have always been found the enemies of freedom, the persecutors and torturers of the pious, the advocates of the diine right of kings, the encouragers of ignorance and licen usness among the people; while the Protestants, the Puritans, have been the uniform defenders of liberty, the enemies of tyranny, and the friends of education and moral mprovement. These positions were established by appeals to history; and the effect of the Papal doctrine was illustrated trated by reading some appropriate extracts from Lady Morgan's Italy. The Lecturer concluded by some infer ences, and an affectionate exhortation to his heavers to seek salvation in the only way in which it could be obtained, that is, by repentance and faith in Christ. The Lecture was an unbroken chain of close reasoning, and our sketch gives but a very imperfect idea of it.

Dr. Beecher announced as his next subject. THE RE-PUBLICAN TENDENCIES OF THE BIBLE. As this is an unexplored and most fertile field, we may venture to prediet that it will furnish materials for more than one Lecture, not exceeded in interest by any thing which has gone

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

A Correspondent, under the signature of "M. S. F." has sent us a communication entitled "Total abstinence rom the use of spirituous liquors a condition of churchmembership." With the communication a sum of money was enclosed, to be appropriated to the promotion of the use of temperance according to the best of our judgment. After examining the tenor of the commo flecting seriously on the subject, we thought that no mode of riating the money would so well meet the views of M. S. F." as the purchasing, for gratuitous distrib few copies of Prof. Stuart's Prize Essay, just published, on the Question: "Whether the use of distilled liquors, or traffic in them, is compatible at the present time, with making a profession of Christianity!" We have accordingly thus applied the money; and if "M. S. F." will send to office in the course of a week, he shall have the luxury of distributing the Essays himself; otherwise, we shall make the distribution according to the best of our judgment. We think that our correspondent will be highly pleased with the Essay, of which he will find a notice in this paper.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS. Essay on the Prize-question, w'ether the use of dis-tilled liquors, or traffic in them, is compatible, at the present time, with making a profession of Christiani-ty! By M. Stuart. New-York: J. P. Haven, 1830.

This we regard as one of the most important publicaons, which have been elicited by the Temperance discussion in our country. The members of the Church of Christ must take hold of this business unitedly and in earnest; or the evils, which have but just begun to recede, will return upon us with double fury. The Church must be the guardian of public morals, religion must be felt as the basis of virtue in our community; or public morals and virtue will eoon cease to exist among us. The deleterious influence of one indifferent or careless Church-member, even supposing him to be guilty of no immoralities sufficiently oby come the subject of discipline, is greater than can be calculated: he emboldens the scoffer, encourages the vicious, and paralyzes the energies of the sincere friends of goodness. A bare neglect of the Christian duty of self-denial, on the part of a Church-member, generally has a worse fluence on the morals of society at large, than open vice on the part of those who are not in comm Clurch: it tends more effectually to deaden the sense of religious obligation in the community, and weaken the bonds has always been considered by the Protestant Peformers of moral restraint; a fact which ought to make all churches strict and prompt in the administering of discipline.

Professor Stuart's Essay addresses itself particularly to Churches, and is founded on principles that are strictly and thoroughly Biblical. The Biblical argument, in the extent to which it is here followed out, will be new to most readers; and we trust entirely satisfictory to all who conscientiously receive the Bible as the only Inspired Guide to bity and salvation. We have neither time nor room this week to make a regular analysis of the Essay, and we hope this is not necessary; for we desire and trust that the pam phlet will be circulated and read in every evangelical church in the country, or wherever the English language i

While, however, we fully admit that it is expedient, and the duty of those who make a profession of Christianity, to relinquish the use of ardent spirits and the traffic in them; we have strong objections to the principle of making any ing the indispensable condition of church-membership. which is not expressly made such in the New Testament

Two Letters to Rev. Moses Stuart, on Religious Liberty: by Bernard Whitman. Boston: Gray & Bowen, 1830.

We might justly be excused from saying any thing respecting this pamphlet, in addition to the remarks of " A Countryman " on our first page. Lest, however, the CHAMrios should feel bimself neglected, we will just step on to the edge of the puddle in which he has placed bimself, and see for a momentwhat a pretty sight it is for a professed preacher of righteousness to sit paddling in the mire and pattering his cleanly neighbors.

These "Two Letters," then, are a collection of all the stories, high and low, from tea-table gossip to grog-shop slander, which have been bruited against the Orthodox for the last 15 or 20 years, regularly arranged and digested under different heads, so as to form a convenient book of reference for all the " accusers of the brethren." from my Lord Chief Justice Hate-Good of Vanity-Fair, down to Messrs. Jurymen Love-Lust and Live-Louse. We know of nothing to be compared with them, unless it be Mrs. Anne Royall's Black Book ; and for the " new and enlarged edition " of which Mr. W. speaks, we should suppose be might derive some very valuable and pregnant bints from in their form : the personal observation of second-hand and Are these " Lette troversy ?" (we have authority to whom they are much as to regard Whitman been Dr. swer his Letters some that Dr. Ch ans knew nothing o up the business, seen whether the ty:" then, and not fore the statement the writer. So long For the present,

the following things : 1st. The total de ted in every page fro 2d. The hard-he est religious feelings males, whose relig 3d. The distor ing of every pretend thought and style.

Spirit of the Pi State of Unitaria there made, and which are worthy o the prosperity of true cred Writings," Remarks on Ron

The Christian S Theological Paper, Messrs, Kimball & cipally devoted to a ism; and the ability ber, which now lies will be an able auxi ry adversary, hower be treated with cam their duty to engage honorable discuss

THE INDEPEN of Rev. Adin Ballon. versalist doctrine stule and spirit it : editor, though we de velopements in regar

Biblical Reposit number of this period dover, and have just it. It is an honor to More particulars ner

New-Bedford II' under the editorial c New-Bedford, Mass.

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-A correspondent from a " Clergym without effect; as he and that he knows to to follow the exam We are indebted WEBSTER, of U.S. Enlogy on Dr. Godma

excellent character of cable and highly useful Old South Church, T science of every Chris and the mode in whi

believe, is such as to

MR. WIL Mr. Stowe, -Pe There was the beli single Diagram, at tion. His Lecture which was calculated Dignity of Human

> (The topic of Mr. It is belie oning generally, will hem.

RELIGIO

The whole number of Last volume of the Rec Maine, 21 in New-Ham chusetts, 11 in Connect York, 5 in New Jersey 4 in North Carolina, 3 in Alabama, 1 in Mic East Indies, in France bly been several others

Extract of a letter j ty, Mass. to the public As many as sixty have parish, (3d Cong. Soc. of the last spring. Fif Church since the 1st of J by profession. The and continue to be so. ure to have declined; the congregation; and day of the new year, we for several weeks past.

Troy, N. Y.-A Rev with great power. Ithac presence of the Holy Spir at the last communion.

Revival at Seneca "There is a revival goin ty hopeful conversions w 600 truths.

s of temperance: a liberal allow-The hearers might well suppose surd for the pulpit: how throne of God, during the solemand are not many resting their inciple so absurd ! a principle so were any man to act upon it in men, he would be scouted from -The inefficacy of outward good rt are a proof of their inefficacy expressly rejected in Scripture as the merit of good works, is proof oralizing forms of religion, with r been infested, have rested on this ages, sacrifices, fastings, penances unism, and Popery. On this side the enemies of freedom, the persethe pious, the advocates of the diouragers of ignorance and licenle; while the Protestants, the Pu friends of education and moral sitions were established by appeals appropriate extracts from Lady cturer concluded by some infer

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TEMPERANCE.

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Moses Stuart, on Religious Milman. Boston: Gray &

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hen, are a collection of all the ten-table gossip to grog-shop ted against the Orthodox for ularly arranged and digested to form a convenient book of a of the brethren," from my ed of Vanity-Fair, down and Live-Louse. We know of iem, unless it be Mrs. Anne nd for the " new and enlarged ponks, we should suppose he ie and pregnant hints from vall's " Travels" and Mr. as little in their nature as

in their form: the former profess to rest principally on personal observation; the latter consist, for the most part, of recond-hand and recond-rate scandal.

Are these "Letters" to be regarded as "religious con-

troversy?" We trust not: at any rate, we feel assured, (we have authority for the assurance,) that the gentleman (we have annound to whom they are addressed, will not debase himself so much as to regard them in that light. How long has Mr. Whitman been Dr. Channing's Private Secretary, to ad-Whitman been Dr. Channing's Private Secretary, to answer his Letters for him? We beg pardon: we presume that Dr. Channing and other respectable Unitarians knew nothing of the matter, and that Mr. W. has taken up the business, of his own head. It remains to be seen whether the "Defence" will be adopted by the "Party." then, and not till then, will the "Party" become results. Should his he show it will then be time to responsible. Should this be done, it will then be time to refute the statements and expose the misrepresentations of the writer. So long us he stands before the public in his individual capacity, little harm can be apprehended.

For the present, let all who read the "Letters" notice

the following things:

1st, The total destitution of religious eensibility, manifes-

ted in every page from beginning to end.

2d, The hard-hearted and ferocious scorn of the tenderest religious feelings of Orthodox people, particularly of females, whose religious sensibilities are generally more deli-cate and stronger than those of the other sex.

3d, The distortion, exaggeration, and indus ing of every pretended statement of facts.

4th, The essential vulgarity and brawny coarseness of the

Spirit of the Pilgrims, Jan. 1831 .- The article in this number most likely to attract attention is that on the "State of Unitarianism in England." Developments are there made, and to all appearance amply authenticated, which are worthy of the serious attention of all who desire the prosperity of true religion in our country.-There is also an able article on the "Figurative Character of the Sacred Writings," "Review of Dr. Payson's Memoirs," "Remarks on Romans ix. 5.;" and other Miscellaneous rticles.

The Christian Soldier.—This is the title of a new

Theological Paper, to be published semi-monthly, by Messrs, Kimbali & Johnson, of this city. It will be prin-cipally devoted to an exposure of the fallacy of Universalism; and the ability and spirit manifested in the first number, which now lies before us, give ground of hope that it will be an able auxiliary in the cause of divine truth. Every adversary, however low or abusive he may be, ought to be treated with candor and fairness by those who feel it their duty to engage in controversy with him. Silence or honorable discussion is the only alternative of which a Christian has a right to avail himself.

THE INDEPENDENT MESSENGER is a paper just commenced at Milford, Mass, under the editorial care of Rev. Adm Ballon. It advocates the old fashioned Universalist doctrine of final restoration; and in regard to style and spirit it appears thus far highly creditable to the editor, though we deem it erroneous and dangerous in dec-trine. The first number contains some very curious derelopements in regard to Universalist management.

Biblical Repository.—We have just received the first umber of this periodical, edited by Prof. Robinson of Anlover, and have just room to say that we are delighted with it. It is an honor to the rising literature of our country More particulars next week.

New-Bedford Weekly Register is a weekly journal under the editorial care of Mr. E. B. Miller, published at New-Bedford, Mass. The first number is very respectable

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications, Obituary Notices, Questions, &c. are on hand, for which we can find no room at present. The news of the day, legislative proceedings, neridents,&c. &c. take up much more of our paper than is agreeable to our feelings. We should be happy if our subscribers would

allow us to issue a paper entirely theological & religious.

The letter from "R." we have transmitted to "Ferne."

A correspondent assures us that the acticle in our last from a "Clergyman," respecting the Indians, was not without effect; as he was himself induced by it immediately to draft and circulate a petition as there recommended, and that he knows ten other Clergymen who have engaged

to follow the example.

We are indebted to the politeness of Hon. DANIEL WERSTER, of U. S. Senate, for a copy of Dr. Sewali's Eulogy on Dr. Godman. A more particular notice of the excellent character of Dr. G. may be expected next wiek.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

We are informed, that the annual meeting of this respec-table and highly useful Association will be holden in the Old South Church, This Evening, at 7 o'clock. Ser mon by Rev. R. W. Emerson, of this city. The objects of this Society are such as commend themselves to the conseience of every Christian and every man of benevolence, and the mode in which these objects are accomplished, we

believe, is such as to give universal satisfaction. For the Boston Recorder. MR. WILBUR'S LECTURES.

att. Stown, — Fermi me to express the high gratifica-tion which I have received in attending Mr. Wilbur's As-tronomical Lectures. His Illuminated Diagrams excred all praise. One of the most interesting sights I ever beheld was the illuminated Diagram of the evening sky of Saturn. There was the belt alway, as 15 bright as the first Naturn. was the illuminated Diagram of the evening sky of Saturn. There was the belt above, as "bright as the light," studded with moons of all phases, and stars. The light of this single Diagram, and the idea of beauty and glory communicated thereby, affords matter for the most delightful reflection. His Lecture upon Comets and Fixed Stars gave an overwhelming idea of the boundless universe; and one which was calculated to correct false impressions of the "Dignity of Human nature," and to show that our real dignity consists in this, that "God so loved the world."

A.

A.

(3)—The topic of Mr, Wilbur's free Lectures next Saturday and Sabbath evenings in the Upper Julien Hall will be the Creation, with illustrations from the Physical sciences. It is believed that Sunday School Teachers and the young generally, will be interested and profited in attending

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

The whole number of Revivals of religion naticed in the last volume of the Kecorder, is 210. Of these 14 were in Maine, 21 in New-Hampshire, 38 in Vermont, 185n Massachusetts, 11 in Connecticut, 1 in Rhode Island, 55 in New York, 5 in New Jersey, 2 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Virginia, 4 in North Carolina, 3 in South Carolina, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Kentucky, 12 in Ohio, 2 in Indiana, 4 in Tennessee, 1 in Alabama, 1 in Michigan, 3 in Nova Scotia, 4 in the East Indies, in France and in Wales. There have probably been several others which escaped our notice.

Extract of a letter from Rev. D. Oliphant of Bever-Mass, to the publisher of the Records

ly, Mass. to the publisher of the Recorder.

As many as sixty have hopefully become pious, in my parish, (3d Cong. Soc. in this town) since the latter part of the last spring. Fifty one have been added to my Church since the 1st of Jan. 1820.—14 by letter, the rest by profession. The revival has been unusually, I should think, a silent work. Meetings upon the Sabbath, and at other times have been numerously attended and solemn; and continue to be so. The interest seems in some measure to have declined; but a deep seriousness yet pervades the congregation; and since our annual Fast on the 1st day of the new year, we have felt more encouraged, than for several weeks past.

Troy, N. Y.—A Revival has commenced in this place with great power. Ithaca, N. Y. is also blessed by the presence of the Holy Spirit. 140 were added to the church

Revival at Senera Falls.—A correspondent says, "There is a revival going on at this village. About twenty hopeful conversions within three weeks."

Recival in Wales.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Baptist Association of South Wales, which consists of 80 churches, it was found that the clear increase for the year had been 810. Several of the churches "had experienced an unusual degree of the influences of the Spirit."

State of Religion in New-Hampshire .-- From a re-State of Religion in New-Hampshire.—From a re-ent report, it appears that there are twelve associations a connection with the general Association of New-Hamp-hire, embracing 147 churches, 106 ministers, and upwards of 13,000 members. Between 6 and 700 have been added to last year; and 170 have died.

New-York Baptist Convention .- By the address of the Convention to the Churches, Associations, Missionary Societies, &c. it appears that in the past year, more than 30 Missionaries have prearbed the Gospel in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, besides various parts of the State of New-York. Probably between 150 and 200 have been remained by the probably between 150 and 200 have been

Widote's Society.—An eloquent and interesting Ser-mon was delivered before this Society on Friday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Potter. The collection amounted to \$159.

Reinforcement to the Sandwich Islands .- On Tuesday morning, 28th ult the ship New-England, Parker, saided from New-Bedford bound for the Sandwich Islands, carrying passengers Rev. Reuben Tinker, Rev. Sheldon Diddle, Rev. Dwight Baldwin, and Mr. Andrew don Diddle, Rev. Dwight Baldwin, and Mr. Andrew Johnstone, with their wives, missionaries to those Islands. From the general attention and respect which was shown them while here, the liberal contributions of our citizans, in aid of their expedition, and the lively interest manifested on the occasion of there departure, we infer that the fact of their sailing from this port has been the means of exerting a healthful influence over the minds of this community generally, in favour of the Sandwich Island missions. This town has, from commercial relation with those Islands, a greater interest in the prosperity of these missions than any other. Pious parents, who have sons engaged in the hearardous enterprize of taking whales, who occasionally touch at Pious parents, who have sons engaged in the hazardous enterprize of taking whales, who occasionally touch at these islands for recruits, will receive much consolation from the fact, that there their sons may receive wholesome instruction from those who care both for their temporal and spiritual welfare. On Wednesday evening previous to their departure their instructions were publicly given them before a crowded congregation, by J. Evars, Esq. Secretary of the A. B. C. F. R. M. and an interesting and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Nott, of Wurcham.—Nantucket Reg.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On the 29th ult. Rev. Pardon G. Soabury was ordained pastor over the First Church and Society in New Bedford, (at the "Head of the River,") Introductory prayer by Rev, Mr. Gould of Fairhaven; Sermon by Kev. Mr. Nott of Wareham; Ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Holmes of New Bedford; Charge by Rev. Mr. Coshb of Ruchester; Right hand of Fellowshep, by Rev. Mr. Midthy of Tannton; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. King, of Tiverton; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Bigelow of Rochester.

Ordained at Killingly, Ct. Dec. 1, Mr. Albert Cole.

Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Bigelow of Rochester.
Ordained at Killingly, Ct. Dec. 1, Mr. Albert Cole
Sermon by Rev. Thomas Barrett of Dudley, Mass.;
Consecrating prayer by Rev. James Grow, of Thompson;
Charge by Rev. G. B. Atwell, of Woodstock; Right
Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Amos Babcock, of Pomfret; Concluding prayer by Br. John Sanger, of Woodstock. There is an interesting revival in progress at
Killingly.—Watchman.
Ordained at Sidney We. Thomas 10th of the Mr.

Killingly — Watchman.

Ordained at Sidney, Me. Thursday 16th ult. Mr.
LEWUEL PORTER, recently of Boston, as pastor over
the Baptist Church, in that town. Select portions of
Scripture by Rev. H. Fittz, of Hallowell; Praver by
Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Congregational Church, Vassalborough; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chaplin, President
of Waterville College; Charge by the Rev. John Butler, of Winthrep; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev.
Joseph Torrey, of Readfield; Concluding Prayer by
Rev. Mr. Fittz; Benediction by the candidate.—Ib.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

A late arrival at this port brings London papers to Dec. th. The apprehensions of a general war had greatly abated.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia had addressed a ircular to the different courts, declaring that no Russian addier should pass the frontier, except with the concurrence (the five great powers.—No unatesid alteration had taken have in the state of affairs in the Netherlands.

shace in the state of affairs in the Netherlands.

England.—A decided desire of reform appears to have been manifested in Parliament. Lord Althory gave notice in the House of Commons that he should move for a Committee, to ascertain what reduction could be made in the salaries of persons holding offices under the erown.

Paris dates of Dec. Sit are received. The news is of a pacific character. The speeches of the French ministers of war and foreign affairs assert the improbability of war. At the national Congress at Brussels on the 19th, the number of members present were 187 upon the question, "What shall be the form of Government?"—after discussion, there were 174 voted for a monarchy, and 13 for a republic.—Chr. Reg. Switzerland.—The population in a state of revolution.

Secretar contons have arisen in a state of revolution. Secretal contons have arisen in arms to demand reforms. Berne has been entered by 12,000 armed peasants, who have deposed the government. Zurich and Aran, are also surrounded by the people in arms. From all parts of the country, similar movements are spoken of.

The expedition intended to bring about a revolution in Spain appears to have totally failed.

The chamber of deputies of France have agreed by 211 votes to 71, to take into pay the Jewish ministers of worship.

hip.
A letter from Rome states, that on the 26th of November.

its existing laws, as an original and necessary part of sovereignty which the State has never parted with a declaring the interference of the Chief Justice to be a flagrant violation of her right; a positive in the Communication of the control of ing the interference of the Chief Justice to be a flagrant violation of her right;—requiring the Governor and every other officer of the State, if occasion require, to disregard any and every mandate of this kind;—authorising and requiring the Governor to resist and repel, with all the force and means placed at his command, any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of that state; and declaring that Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty, as to become a party to this case.]

The Daily Advertiser says,-The Daily Advertiser says,—
It must not be understood that this writ is issued by the Chief Justice on a hearing of the case. It issues of course, on the application of the party, and in this respect it differs entirely from an i-junction. On the return of the writ, the court will decide whether it is a case in which the writ can be sustained.

A Correspondent of the Charleston Observer has the fol-

Pires in Boston.—Estimated loss by fire during the past year, \$59,250; probable amount of insurance, \$27,666; actual loss, \$31,884.—Numbers of false alarms, 27; ularms occasioned by fires out of the city, 10.

Illinois.—Number of inhabitants, 161,055. In 1820, 55,211. Increase, 105,844.

55,211. Increase, 105,844.

Mackerel Fithery.—18,885 barrels of Mackerel were landed at Cohasset, between the 10th of June and 23d November of the last year, from vessels belonging to that place. At Hingham, during the year, 44,873 blbs. of mackerel were landed: the quantity of salt used in curing

TWENTY FIRST CONGRESS.

TWENTY FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Dec. 30th. Mr. Webster presented a petition from Messrs. Peters & Pond, of Boston, praying that the sum paid into the Treasury on account of the brig Anna and cargo, may be refunded with interest.

Dec. 31st. Sundry bills from the House of Representatives were taken up for concurrence—a memorial was presented from a number of citizens in New-York, accompanied by resolutions adopted at a public meeting in behalf of the bate President Murroe. The resolution for an amendation of the Constitution respecting the eligibility of President Murroe. The resolution for an amendation of the Constitution respecting the eligibility of President, was referred to a Committee of fixe.

Jan. 3d. Senate occupied in Executive business.

HOUSE. Dec. 29.—A petition was presented from the midshipmen of the Navy, praying for the establishment of a grade of office to be called sub-heutenants, referred to the committee on maxal affairs. A petition was presented from Elisha Bigelow, proposing for a suitable reward, to make public his invention to secure steam engines from bursting.

Dec. 31st. On motion of Mr. Gorham, it was resolved that the Committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to be admitted into the U. States, free of duty, such philosophical and astronomical instruments as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its agents have ordered or may order to be imported for the purpose of being used in making a survey of that State.

Jan. 3d. A memorial was presented by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, from the New-England Asylum for the Blind, which was referred to a special committee, by a vote of 69 to 51, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Storrs submitted a resolution requesting the President communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Gen. Von Scholken, the special Minister of the King of Denmark, on the subject of the colonial trade. Both messages and the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The LEGISLATURE

ship.

A letter from Rome states, that on the 26th of November, the Pepe was supposed to be at the point of death.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the tyrant of Portugal, Don Miguel. The person who had nearly approached his majesty, had a prognard in the sleeve of his coat. He was arrested.

M. George Lafacette has been appointed Ambassador from Paris to the United States of America. He is to embark on board the frigate La Didon, which is now arming at Toulon; and the Prince de Joinville, third son of King Louis Phillippe, who has adopted the naval profession, is to sail with him in the quality of midshipman.

IRLAND. A body of Orange men, playing offensive turnes, were attacked by the inhabitants of Armagh. They soon returned in force, and destroyed the houses of the village. No lives lost.

PRESSIA. The strength of the Prussian army in Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia is now said to be only 35,000. The army of observation are provided with every necessary for a winter's campaign.

DOMESTIC.

Georgia and the U. S. Court.—Some time since, a the Supreme Court, in the State of Georgia, and sentenced to be executed. The tribe considered this proceeding, passed the following resolutions.

The Lagislature, on being informed of this proceeding, passed the following resolutions.

Resolution, assentied by the Chief Justice with the pence and good order of that State, in accordance with the pence and good order of that State, in accordance with the existing laws, as an original and necressary part of row; and the following resolutions.

Resolutions, asserting the right to punish crimes against the pence and good order of that State, in accordance with the existing laws, as an original and necressary part of row; and the following resolutions.

Resolutions as no original and necressary part of row; and the country of the Linted State in accordance with the pence and good order of that State, in accordance with the pence and good order of that State, in accordance with the pence and good order of that State, in acc

But, with this precaution in respect to grants of Inco But, with this precaution in respect to grants of Incorporation, and the guards and securities which experience has interposed, there will be little danger of a repetition of those great abuses which mismanagement has, in some instances, heretofore committed. By retaining in the Government, the right to require at pleasure, returns of the state of the institutions, with the power of visitation and inquiry by Committees, and a control over the Charters upon any excess of authority, the means of correction may be applied, upon the first appearance of mischief. A sound currency will be preserved, and although, from arcident, misfortune, or indiscretion, Stockholders may be liable occasionally to suffer, the security of the public will, at all times be ensured.

times be ensured.

The Message is decidedly against the project of a State bank with branches, to be owned and managed by the Com-

monwealth.

The claim of Massachusetts against the General Gov-

materials have been obtained at rates lower than the estimaters.

The Map of the State, authorised by the Legislature, is
in a course of execution; but we infer from the language of
his Excellency that the work progresses slowly. It will
probably be an expensive affair; but, nevertheless, a good
map of the commonwealth is much wanted. "The attention recently given to the subject of internal improvement
has more clearly evinced the want, and increased the need
of such a directory."

Great progress has been made in the Goological explorations of the State; three quarters of which have been explored, and the Professor charged with the service informs
the Governor that he "may probably finish his examination
in another season." In the course of his observations he
has collected more than a thousand specimens of mineral,
rocks, &c. which are scientifically distinguished and lahelled.

helled.

The reports of the officers of the State Prison show the highly improved condition of that institution. The Gover-nor says, it is now made, eminently, what a penitentiary should become—a place of just, yet merciful correction, and of the means of moral reform. A strict and steady dis-

TWENTY FIRST CONGRESS.

SYSTAX—Dies 20th, No. 1 of Botte, persing that the sum paid into the Treasury on second of he light and and carge, may be refunded with interface of the presentation of the light and and carge, may be refunded with interface of the presentation of the construction of the light and and carge, may be refunded with interface of the presentation of the Constitution reporting the substitution of the Constitution reporting the substitution of the Constitution reporting the substitution of the Constitution of the Constituti in want. Wise and provident legislation will mark the distinction between inability and fraudulent concealment, and while it will secure to the forume the indolgence due to involuntary miefectune, it will punish the latter with a severity merited only by deliberate moral transgression. In the discussions which have been had before the public, various modes of relief have been proposed. But that which consists in extending exemption from arrest, to a much larger amount of debt than at present, and in all other cases, substituting security for the appearance of the debtor to submit to an examination, for imprisonment previous to an opportunity for showing his right to a discharge, appears to have been most favored. These are simple provisions, and do the least violence to former opinions and accustomed habits of husiness. If more than this, in your judgment, can practically be accomplished, without weakening the salurary restraints upon improvident credits, or impairing the matrices to faithful endeavours in the fulfillment of contracts, it will used from me a ready and mest cordial approval.

The governor recommends an alteration of the criminal code respecting the principal and accessaries before and after the fact; the transfer of criminal business, except in capital cases, from the superior court to the court of common pleas, for the relief of the judges of the former, and for more prompt adjudication at less expense. The militial have of the last legislature is represented as having failed of its object, in a great measure. Complaints of the whole system still continue, not without cause. But the only effectual remedy lies in the power of Congress. The returns present an aggregate of 49,360 mes enrolled.

SENATE. On Wednesday,—abstracts were received from the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth respecting the expenses of their offices. The various adjects noticed in the Governor's Message were referred to joint Committees, and the usual number of copies of the message and documents were directed

On motion Mr. Brooks, of Barnardston,

Ordered, That the committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint an agent for every congression at district in the Commonwealth, to deliver lectures in the

al district in the Commonwealth, to deliver lectures in the several towns, successively, composing such districts, on the subject of common school education and the various branches of natural philosophy, to be furnished with apparatus, and to be paid for their services by the Commonwealth. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Ashfield, Ordered, That Messus. Smith, Mann of Dedhaus, and Williams of Northampton, to be joined by a committee to consider the expediency of enlarging the powers of the County Commissioners so that they may grant licences for public houses without granting the right of selling ardent spirits—likewise liberty to report a revision of the laws which respect licenses and licenced houses.

hich respect licenses and licensed houses.

Thursday,—Estimates of taxes were received from dif-tent counties. Various petitions of private or local interest were offered. A communication from the Treasurer rea ing the public accounts was read. Subjects referred rom the last to the present session were recis of the S. J. Court in Bristol, and of the C. C. P. in Plymouth county was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Subjects noticed in the Gov

Committee on the Judiciary. Subjects noticed in the Covernor's message were committed.

On motion of Mr. Rantoul of Beverly,
Ordered, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishment of death in all cases where the same is now authorised by law, and of substituting other punishments inead thereof.

Mr. Davis of Boston, from the committee to whom was
eforced at the last session, so much of the Governor'

referred at the last session, so much of the Governor's Speech as related to the study of Anatomy, made a report thereon accompanied with a bill more effectually to protect the sepulchree of the dead and to legalize Anatomy in certain cases. The report and bill were ordered to lie on the

tain cases. The report and bill were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Friday,—On motion of Mr. FARNUM of Ad.—Ordered,
That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that one barrel of flour, or its equivalent in other bread stuffs, lie added to the number of articles belonging to debut which are exempted from attachment and execution.

Various private petitions were presented. The House reconsidered some of the votes by which they referred the several parts of the Message of His Excellency to joint committees in concurrence with the Senate, and referred the same to special committees of the House. The parts referred to special committees are as follows:—What relates to one adments of the Constitution, which was referred to the A Correspondent of the Charleston Observer has the following remarks respecting the acts of the Georgia Legislature converging the notion of the Mesoage of the difficulties which are exempted from attachment and execution.

The claim of Massachusetts against the General Government, and a particular account of the difficulties which are exempted from attachment and execution.

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Various private petitions were presented. The House reconsidered some of the votes by which they referred to the survey as the Governor, that is governor, that a varies of the Message of His Excellency to joint committee on the House. The parts referred to the same to execute with the Senate, and referred the same to exceive with the Senate, and referred to the same to exceed the House. The Plants of the Message of His Excellency to joint committee of the House. The House been omittee of the House. The House been omittee of the House. The House been omittee of the House. The House reconsidered some of the Message of His Excellency to joint committee of the House. The House been omittee of the House. The House reconsidered some of the Message of His Excellency to joint committee of the House. The House Price of the State to a particular the House. The House reconsidered some of the Message of His Excellency to joint committee of the House. The House Price of the Message of His Excellency which they read the Test. 2 Th. (Sd edit.)

The Linguist Excellence of the House. The House Price of the Message of His Excellence with the Senate, and referred to the same concurrence with the Senate

The NAY. Journal of Commerce states, "on good authority," that not a pound of the coffee destroyed at Antwerp, belonged to Mr. Bardett, of Newburyport.

Death by Lightning.—The packet ship George Canning, on the 16thult., when in lat. 34 30, lon. 42, was struck with lightning; all on board felt the shock more or less; those of the crew near the foremast were knocked down. A man named John Clark, (Eaglishman) was killed instananeously; three others were slightly injured.

Census, Vermont.—Ten counties have gained in population, in ten years, 38,858. The remaining three counties, judging from the returns which have already come in, will make this gain about 42,000. Should these calculations be correct, the total population of the State will not be far from 280,000.

Illinois.—Number of inhabitants, 161,055. In 1820, Hospital, to Messrs. MANN, FLINT, and TRIFF;—what relates to a map of the Commonwealth, to the committee on Education;—what relates to Imprisonment for Debt to the committee appointed at the last session on the subject of the assignment of property by Insplicent Debtors;—what relates to the Treasury and the Fiscal poncerns of the Commonwealth to the Committee on Finance;—and what relates to the law taxing Auctions, and to the law or Principal and Accessary in Felonies, and to the transfer of Criminal Jurisdiction, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Governor has transmitted resolutions of Connecticut and Vermont respecting amendments to the constitution of the U. S. in reference to the election of President and Vice President. Maj. Gen. Washburn, of the 5th division, has resigned his office on account of ill health, and a new election will be made.

An order has passed, that the Committee on Education ought to be made in the existing law for the support of Common Schools. Many petitions have been presented, and many subjects are before appropriate committees.

- 7

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John Brown to Miss Emeline Lewis; Mr. Thomas Farnsworth, of Charlestown, to Miss B. Marshall,, of Bedford, N. H.; Dec. 30th, Mr. Charles B. Darling to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of Jabez Ellis, Esq. In Waltham, Mr. Frederick Nichols to Miss Julin Seymour Nixon.—In Marblehead, Mr. James Bowden to Miss Locretia Glass; Mr. Peter Union to Miss Lydin Messervey; Mr. Edward Dixey to Miss Tabilith 20dd.—In Taunton, Mr. Palemon Pidge to Mrs. Polly Padelford.—In Dedham Mr. Thomas G. Merrill to Miss Mary Ann Lovering.
—In Belchertown, Mr. Eldad Smith to Miss Sophin E. Dwight.—In Bangor, Mr. Samuel Shepard to MariaMartin. In Keene, N.H. Dea. John Snow to Mrs. Sally Osgood.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. George Cunningham, 47; Mrs. Eliza

Hartwell.

In Cambridge, on vesterday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Daniel Silsby Clark, 30. The funeral will

In Cambridge, on yesterday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Daniel Silsby Clark, 80. The funeral will be announced in to-morrow's papers.

In Wenham, Miss Hannah Dodge, 16, daughter of the late Oliver Dodge.—In Nantucket, Capt. George Bunker, 62; Mrs. Hepschein Gardner, 75.—In Edgartown, Mrs. Lydia Peare, wite of Mr. Zachariah Peare, 83.—In Dartmouth, Mr. John Hand, 86.—In Tamoton, Mr. Assa Lincoln, 74.—In Raynham, Nehemiah Jones, Esq. 63.—In Lynn, Dr. Aaron Lumuss, 74.

In Alstead, N. H. Col. John Wood, 80.—In Westmoreland, Mrs. Lacy Baich, 69, widow of the late Mr. John Balch, of Keene.

At Bridgeport, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, and daughter of the Hon. J. H. Hillhouse, of New Haven, 37.

In Thompson, Ohio, Mr. Joseph Bartlett, formerly of Southaropten, Ms. 67.

On the Indian Reservation, Maumee, Wood Co. Ohio, Sidney B. Thibbault, 21. He was half Indian, was educated at the school of the Maumee mission, and died in the faith of Christ.

Died in New Ipswich (N. H.) on the 19 Dec. Miss.

ted at the school of the Maumee messay, faith of Christ,
Died in New Ipswich (N. H.) on the 19 Dec. Miss Mary Louisa Harris, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Harris.
During her last sickness she hopefully experienced the renewing grace of God. (Editors of New York papers will please notice the above.)

please notice the above.)

Died in Falmouth Muss, on the let inst, Mrs. Deborah Eldred, wife of Capt. Wm. Eldred, aged 50 years, leaving a numerous family to lament the loss of a kind companion and mother. The circumstances attending her conversion during the last reformation in Falmouth, together with three of her family, all uniting with the Church at the same time, and her triumphant death, all conspired to cause the hearts of believing belooders to rejoice, that the sting of death can be taken away, and the opening scenes of Eternity brighten the hopes of a happy and Glorious Resurrection beyond the Grave.

Com.

NEW BOOKS.
THE LIBRARY OF EDUCATION. Some thoughts concerning education; by John Locke; and treatise of education; by John Milton. With an appendix containing Locke's Memorandum on study. Vol. 1 to be continued. The second volume of the library will contain Bacons trea-

THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. C. R.

THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. C. R. Gleig, M. A.—M. R.—S. L. etc. etc. in two vols. being No. 12 of the FAMILY LIBRARY.

GREEK SOLDIER, Narrative of a Greek Soldier, containing Aneedotes and Occurrences, illustrating the character and manners of the Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor, and detailing events of the late war in Greece, in which the author was actively engaged by land and sea, from the commencement to the close of the Revolution. By Petro Mongones.

Essay on the Prize Question whether the use of stilled linears, or traffic in them is commanded at the present size.

quors, or traffic in them is compatible at the present time, ith making a profession of Christianity?

By Hoses Stuart, Professor of Literature in the Theolo-

By Moses Stuart, Processing Street, Processing Street, Processing Religion AND TRIUMPHS OF FAITH; poems Religion Delivered before literary Soby Rev. Daniel Huntington. Delivered before literary Soby Rev. Daniel Huntington. THE MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, and United itates Callender; for the year of our Lord 1831.

SPEECHES AND FORENSIC ARGUMENTS, by banic Webster.

For sale by

Peirce & Parker, No. 9 Combill.

LETTERS addressed to the Rev. Moses THACHER,

LETTERS addressed to the Rev. Moses Thacher, together with the result of an Ecclesiastical Council consend at North Wrentham, Dec. 14th, 1830. By John Ferguson, Pastor of the church in East Attleboro', Mass. A FREE CONVERSATION son the USPARDONALE SIS; wherein the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, the first apostacy, and sin unto death, are shown to have been originally distinct. By James P. Wilson.

TWO ESSAYS, Lt, On the assurance of faith. 2nd, On the extent of the atomement, and universal pardon, in which the views of T. Erskine are particularly examined. By Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. For sale by Peirce & Parker, Theological Booksellers, No. 9, Cornbill.

KITTEREDGE, ESQ. to fill the vacancy in the Executive Council.

HOUSE. H'ednesday,—Such newspapers were ordered for each member as he shall designate, not exceeding nine weekly. Petitions for new banks in Boston were offered. The Committees on the Governor's message were joined.

On motion Mr. Bosche, C. S. S. S. With illustrative places. THE PHARMACOPELA of the United States of America, by the authority of "The general convention for the formation of the American Pharmacoposia," held in 1830. Second edition. For sale by Peirce & Parliance.

On motion Mr. Bosche, C. S. S. With illustrative places. The PHARMACOPELA of the United States of America, by the authority of "The general convention for the formation of the American Pharmacoposia," held in 1830. Second edition. For sale by Peirce & Parliance. A TREATISE ON MECHANICS, by Capt. Henry

CROCKER & BREWSTER, Theological Bookand Publishers, have just imported from Leipsie, and w sale at their Store, 47 Washington street, Boston, owing valuable German Works, viz.—

ofter for saile at their Store, 47 Washington-street, Boston, the following valuable German Works, viz.—

Vetus Testament, Grac, ed. Van Ess.
Kuimel, Comment, in Nov. Test. 4 vol.
Rosenmeller, Scholin in Vet. Test. 9 vol.

Ib. abridged, on the Pentateuth, I vol.
Retechnelder, Lexicon in Nov. Test. 2 vol (2d edit.)
Herder, Gest der hebr. Possie, 2 Th. Justi's edit.)
Hatt, Briefe Pauli zu die Ruener.

Do. do. do. an die Corinchier.
Do. do. do. and de Corinchier.
Commentar under Dipheser.
Hahn, Leinbuch des Christi, Glaubens.
Gesenius, Thesaurus Lugum Hebraica, Tom. I. Fase I.
Do. Denmentar under den Jesaia, 3 Th.
Do. Der Prophet Lesaia, nou mebersetzi, (2d edit.)
Do. Hebr. und chald. Handwerterbuch, (3d edit.)
Tittmann, Meletemats Sacra in Evan, Joanniks.
Passov, Griechisches Handwerterbuch, 2 Th. (3d edit.)
Koppe and Heinrich, Nov. Test. (since, 19 vol.)
Jasuis, Versie Epist-Jarum, Nov. Test. 2 vol.
Hoffman, Grammattes Systica.
Castell, Lexicon Systacum, (Michwie's edit.)
Rosenmueller, Scholin in Nov. Test. 5 vol. (6t edit.)
Nonnder, Geschichte der christi, Religion und Kirche, 4 vol.
Do. Benkwurdigkeiten, 3 vol. (2d edit.)
Do. Gest des Tertullianus.
Bengsteineng, Christologie, 2 vol.
Luceke, Commentar urber die Psinken. (3d edit.)
Do. Ucher setzung der Psalmen. (3d edit.)
Do. Ucher setzung der Psalmen. (3d edit.)
Do. Ucher setzung der Psalmen. (3d edit.)
Bug, Elnichtung in die Schriften des neuen Test. 2 vol. (3d ed.)
Store, Opuscula Academica, 3 vol.
Rauer, Christolium (Chaldaica.
Winer, Handbuch der theol. Literatur, (2d edit.)

Bauer, Chrestomathie Chaldaica. Winer, Handbuch der theol. Literatur, (2d edit.) Knapp, Nov. Test. Greece, (3h edit.) Vater, Nov. Test. Greece. Niner, Nov. Test. trace., Vater, Nov. Test. Crace.
Vater, Nov. Test. Crace.
Fick, Englishers Lexiston, (2d edit.)
Fick, Englishers Lexiston, Eurekhardt, English and German Lexiston.
Burkhardt, English and German Lexiston.

A cahico Latinum, Tom. 1.

Burckhardt, English and German Lexicon.
Rosenmuclier, Institutiones Lingua Arabica.
1 reytug, Lexicon Arabico Latinum, Tom. 1.
8 immons, Biblia Hebraica, (4th edit.)
Griedstech, Nov. Test. Grace, (Schulz's edit.) Tom. 1.
Fethemmer, Thesanus in Vet. Test. Grace, 5 vol.
Fritzsche, Comment. in Evang. Matthel.
Doederlein, Institutio Christ. Theol. 2 vol. (Junge's edit.)
Futtmann, Griechische Grammatik. (12th edit.)
Eichborn, Binleitung in die Apokrypiistien Schriften.
Morts, Hermeneutica Nov. Test. (Eichstedt's edit.)
Hartmann, Linguist. Endeit. ins Alte Test.
Jahn, Einleitung ins Alte Test. 2 Th. (8d edit.)
Tholuck, Commentar zu Johannes.
De Wette, Einleitung ins Alte Test. 2 Th.
Keil, Opuscula Academica.
Whit, Tavis Nov. Test. 2 vol. (2d edit.)
Hailey-Fahrenkrueger's Warnerbuch, 2 Th. (18th edit.)
Filmons, Lexicon Hebrickum, (Wine's edit.)
Matthew Powle's Synopsis Criticorum, the Frankfort edition of 113, 5 vol. follo, fine copy.
Also complete sets of the beautiful miniature edition of the

EXTRACT FROM "THE SOUL," A POEM BY R. H. DANA A POEM BY R. H. DANA.

—Life in itself, it life to all things gives:
For whatsoe'er it looks on, that thing lives—
Becomes an acting being, ill or good;
And, grateful to its giver, tenders food
For the Soul's health, or, suffering change unblest,
Pours poison down to rankle in the breast:
As is the man, e'en so it bears its part,
And answers, thought to thought, and heart to heart.
Ves. men coloulizates himself. You see:

Yes, man reduplicates himself. You see, n yonder lake, reflected rock and tree. In yonder lake, reflected rock and tree.
Each leaf at rest, or quivering in the air,
Now rests, now stirs as if a breeze were there
Sweeping the crystal depths. How perfect all!
And see those slender top-boughs rice and fall;
The double strips of silvery sand unite
Above, below, each grain distinct and bright.
—Thou bird, that seek'st thy food upon that bough,
Peck not alone; that bird below, as thou,
Is busy after food, and happy, too.
—They're gone! Both pleased, away together flew.
And see we thus sent up, rock, sand, and wood.

They're gone! Both pleased, away together flew.
And see we thus sent up, rock, sand, and wood,
Life, joy, and motion from the sleepy flood?
The world, O man, is like that flood to thee:
Turn where thou wilt, thyself in all things see
Reflected back. As drives the binding sand
Round Egypt's piles, where'er thou tak'st thy stand,
If that thy heart be barren, there will sweep
The drifting waste, like waves along the deep,
Fill up the vale and cloke the laughing streams
That ran by grass and brake, with dancing beams,
Sear the fresh woods, and from thy heavy eye
Veil the wide-shifting stories of the sky,
And one still, sightless level make the earth,
Like thy dull, lonely, joyless Soul,—a dearth.
The rill is tuneless to his ear who feels

Like thy dull, lonely, joyless Soul,—a dearth.

The rill is tuncless to his ear who feels
No harmony within; the south wind steals
As silent as unseen amongst the leaves.
Who has no inward beauty, none perceives.
Though all around is beautiful. Nay, more—
In nature's calmest hour be hears the roar
Of winds and flinging waves—puts out the light,
When high and angry passions meet in fight;
And, his own spirit into tunult hurled,
He makes a turmoil of a quiet world:
The fiends of his own bosom people air
With kindred fiends, that hunt him to despair.
Hates he his fellow-men? Why, then, he deems
'T is hate for hate:—as he, so each one seems.

Soul! fearful is thy power, which thus transfor

This hate for hate:—as he, so each one seems.

Soul! fearful is thy power, which thus transforms All things into its likeness; heaves in storms. The strong, proud sea, or lays it down to rest, Like the hushed infant on its mother's breast—Which gives each outward circumstance its hue, And shapes all others' acts and thoughts anew, That so, they joy, or love, or hate, impart, As joy, love, hate, holds rule within the heart.

MISCELLANY.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Perhaps no country in the world presents us with refinement and barbarism in a more singular contrast than Russia. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been allowed to extract the following sketch of the state of education there from a valuable work by Schintzler, recently published at Paris, entitled Sta-tistique et Itineraire de Russie. It will serve as some consolation, perhaps, in contrast with the views we are compelled to give of our own

In Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Riga, the traveller finds every important branch of science, art, industry, and luxury; but in the country generally, there is every state of society, down to absolute barbarism. The number of well-educated persons is very small. and chiefly merchants, nobles, and foreigners. Peter the Great gave the first impulse to literature, and caused types to be founded for printing in a new and improved character. He established fifty-one schools for the common people. Catharine II. founded one hundred nd fifty more. Alexander, one hundred and forty, besides other institutions. Thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine Russian works have been published, one third of which one thousand. In 1800, there were only one thousand. In 1815, sixty-one presses printed five hundred and eighty-three works in different languages. The knowledge of the Russians is, to a great extent, acquired by imitation more than by invention, and therefore it is generally superficial rather than solid. They are acquainted with numerous lan-

The peasantry are plunged in ignorance, and consequent indifference to improvement. The inhabitants of Little Russia are superior to the rest.

The sciences are in a very flourishing state. in the hands of foreigners patronised for this purpose by the government, some of whom, as Euler, Klaproth, Palas Kotzebue, and Adelung, are among the most celebrated men of The arts are also in a good state.

The Libraries are, the Imperial Library, containing three hundred thousand volumes and thirteen thousand manuscripts; the Hermitage Library, one hundred thousand; that of sand; the Marble-Palace Library, thirty thousand: the Imperial Library of Moscow, thirty thousand. There are botanic gardens at St Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat, and Govenki. There are also a number of literary, agricultural, and philanthropic societies.

For the purpose of education, Russia is divided into seven districts, each containing a university, under the direction of a curator, all of which are subject to the minister of instruction. They contain about three thousand Wilna and Dorpat are the most

The following table exhibits the number of

Places.						Cu		Prof.	Stud.
Wilna,	-		-	-		-		42	927
Dorpat,			-	-	-	-	-	39	363
Helsingfo	ors	, (fe	rn	erl	y at	A	bo	40	338
Moscow		-		-	-	-	-	59	820
Kharko	,						-	4.3	337
Kasan,	-	-	-	-		-		34	118
St Peter	sb	urg					-	33	51
Danislan	41.			¥			. 1		

Besides these universities, there are nume. rous superior seminaries for law, theology, medicine, and classical learning. The Pedagogical Institution at St Petersburg, is on the same footing with the universities. The students have three courses, each of which occupies two years, the last devoted to pedagogical science. Theology is taught at Kiev, Moscow, St Petersburg, Kasan, and in fifty-five seminaries, containing in all, twenty-six thou-sand pupils, and four hundred and twenty-sev-

There are also schools for the military sciences, and the Oriental languages, for mines forests, naval affairs, commerce, the arts and other special objects. The military schools contain three thousand pupils, and the school of navigation, thirty. The schools for teaching the arts are one hundred and thirty-two

There is a certain number of gymnasia in each district, amounting in all to fifty-five, and many other secondary schools. There are two hundred and fortyseven private boarding schools, subject to the control of the university, thirty-eight of which are at St. Petersburg, and thirty-one at Moscow. The whole number of primary district schools is intended to be five hundred and eleven, but not more than one third are in existence. There are others established by regal or private munificence, of the same character. There are also schools for forming elementary teachers. The elementary or parish schools, are multiplying, but are far below the necessities of the country in general. They are the most numerous in the Baltic provinces, and among the Ger-man colonists on the Volga. The latter, fiftyseven thousand in number, have eleven thou-sand children at school.

The government of Wilna has the most schools, and next, that of Livonia, which contains one hundred and fourteen schools and four thousand one hundred and twelve pupils for a population of seven hundred thousand r one to one hundred and seventy souls. Yenisseisk is the darkest province, and has but two schools and eighty-one pupils, in a population of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, or one to sixteen hundred persons.

Inhab. Schools. Pupils Irkutsk contains, 400,500 6 9.245 Orenburg, 1,043,500 5 259 The public establishments contain, 69,269 The clerical schools, - - - -

The whole number of pupils, including private establishments, may amount to one hundred and fifty thousand, or one in three hundred and sixty-seven. Three millions of rubles are paid annually for public instruction.

The number of periodicals which have a peared, are two hundred and thirty, of which seventy-three now exist in twelve different languages. The Abeille du Nord, probably has the most subscribers. The nobility pride themselves in rivalling other countries in cultivation, and they often surpass foreigners in manners and refinement. They consider it no degradation to cultivate the arts and sciences themselves, and they are beginning to attend to the improvement of the lower ranks. The peasantry are advancing in civilization, and the number of free laborers is increasing. Annals of Education.

EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the New Haven Ladies' Greek Society, held Dec. 10th, the Rev. Mr. Hayes made an address, the report of which take from the Religious Intelligencer. He had been a chaplain in the U. S. navy, and had often visited the Female School of the Rev. Mr. Brewer at Smyrna, of which he

gave an account.
"Mr. Hayes spoke of the character of this enterprise, and its title to the countenance of philanthropic hearts every where, with the natural interest of one, who had been first made acquainted with it by meeting its devoted agents at the outset of their labors, strangers," like himselt in a strangers," like himselt in their and." He had been often presently a hundred land " school of at first eight and presently a hundred interesting Greek girls, gathered up by the charities of this society from the midst of a degradation we know nothing of. He had known the wretchedness of the families from which they were taken, and the moral darkness around them on all sides; and as he saw them changing gradually the quarrelsome, untutored, tattered appearance of neglect, for gentleness, diligence, and cheerfulness, affecion for their teachers, neatness in their persons. and virtue in their hearts, his thoughts had flown back to this association, with very much such emotions as when he has discovered a church spire at a distance-pointing up to heaven, as if it were an index of all the hopes and aspirations of those who gathered under it. The ssociation is small in itself, but as a link of that chain of efforts which is to bind the nations of the earth in one bond of love and allegiance to the dominion of Christ, it is mighty. He viewed the pupils of this school when they should be dismissed into society again with the pious virtues of the Bible implanted in their hearts, assuming the relations of children, sisd. And when the schools projected at Scio, Mytilene and Constantinople, and oththe Academy of Sciences, one hundred thou- ers that will spring up, with those at Ægina and Syra, are added to this view, forming a belt of light, we may look to see the widening circles meet, and the thick darkness that broods there pass away. The present generation will be gone soon, and if the next is brought up at school, what may not be hoped for dejected Greece? This effort of female benevolence is a part of such a benign purpose. Let it have the aid then-not good will, but the bona fide and tangible succor of all whose hearts have passed an appro-

val on this picture." THE DOUBTER CONVINCED.

Gen. W. of a certain village in New-York was requested to lend his assistance in establishing an Infant School in that place. He replied, that it would be better for the women and children to attend to concerns of that sort. Not long after, on a visit at Hartford, Ct. he visited the Legislature then in session. In a few minutes after he had entered the house, a motion was made for adjournment for the purpose of visiting the 'Infant School;' and no sooner made, than passed. "Small business indeed. he thought, " for so honorable a body." he must go with them, great as he was, or be left alone. He went;-but what an unexpected scene was now presented. No sooner had he got fairly seated in the infant school than the tears began to roll down his cheeks, and do so till its exercises were ended-" And now, gentlemen," says he, on his return to his native village,-"now establish your infant school immediately; and cost what it may, I will foot the bill?"—Ed. Reporter.

CHULUCANAS; the name of an ancient ruined city of Peru, on the ridge of the Cordil-leras, at the beight of 8943 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Paramo of Chulucanas, between the Indian villages of Ayava-

ca and Guancabamba. Humboldt says, that Where is temptation not to be found? in what the great causey of the Incas, lined with free--one of the most useful and stupendous works ever executed by man, and which may be compared with the finest Roman roadsis still in good preservation, between Chulucanas, Guamani and Sagique; Francisco Coreal found it perfect in two other places, and states that it yields in nothing to the most magnificent European road. It runs from Quito, through Cuzco, to La Plata, or from the equator to 20 deg. of S. latitude. On the summit of the Andes, wherever this road passes, ruins of great buildings are every where seen. Humboldt counted nine in less than half a degree of latitude; and Pedro de Cieca de Leon, who wrote in 1541, describes several which he saw in the province of Los Canares. They are now called, by the Peruvians, palaces of the Incas, but were probably only fortifications to secure the conquests of Quito and Chile.

Encyclopedia Americana.

Waterville College. - The catalogue for the pres ent year gives the senior class 3 scholars; in the Junior class, 6; in the Sopolmore, 9, and in the Freshmen 23, making the whole number of undergraduates 43; resident graduates 2. The Medical School at Woodstock, Vt. is connected with the col-lege, and contains 28 students. The two institutions are under the government and instruction of a President, four Professors, and two Tutors. The requirements for the admission and the course of studies in college are similar to those of the other New England colleges. Attached to the college, is an extensive farm which enables the Steward to heard the students are below roles. board the students at a low price, \$1 per week in commons. Estimates have been made by students who have completed their education there, & they fix the average expense for the four years at \$75, per year. A Mechanic's shop has been erected, in which the students may obtain suitable exercise at all seasons of the year, and defray in part the expenses of their education. The College has a Philosophical Apparatus, purchased in London at an expense of \$1500, and a good Chemical Apparatus. The Library contains about 2000 volumes. In nection with the college an Academy has recently been established, which already numbers between 40 and 50 students, and is under the instruc-tion of a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments.—Ed. Reporter.

Williams College. - By the annual Catalogue, which is this morning published, we learn that this Institution is in a very flourishing condition. The whole number of students is 200, viz. in the Medical Department 85, Seniors 21, Juniors 26, Sophomores 37, and Freshmen 31. From private information we learn that some addition to these numbers is expected at the commencement of the next term .- To those who know how to appreciate the advantages of being in a grea egree retired from the noise and bustle of world, with entire freedom from most of those temptations which so often ensuare youthful minds in crowded cities, it must be a source of pleasure to learn that so many oung men are preparing themselves for fu ture usefulness at an institution where their predecessors met with such eminent success, nd where so many have been fitted to shine 'as lights in the world" and become orna ments of the church. Williamstown Adv.

Newburyport, Ms .- The anniversary meeting of the Lyceum was held on Friday eveing, when an Address was pronounced by Dr. Morss, and a poem, by Rev. Mr Withington. Both performances are spoken of in terms of commendation.

BLACKSTONE ON THE SABBATH. The following is an extract from Blackstone

mentaries.

Profanation of the Lord's day," says Blackstone, "is an offence against God and religion, pun-shed by the municipal law. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secu lar business being publicly transacted on that day in a country professing Christianity, and the cor-ruption of morals that usually follows its profanain, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public ship, is of admirable service in a state consi ed merely as a civil institution. It humanizes, by the help of conversation and society, the man-ners of the lower classes; which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid terocity, and savage sel fishness of spirit; it enables the industrious work-man to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people, that sense of their duty to God, ters, wives and mothers, and becoming so many points of illumination in the darkness amitted continuance of labor, without any stated times for recalling them to the worship of their Ma-ker."—Black, Com. vol. iv. p. 36.

Penitentiaries .- A meeting of Mechanics of Acadia, N. Y. has been held, which resolved, "that the system of disposing of articles manufactured in our state prisons, at prices below those at which they can possibly be afforded by Mechanics generally, is oppressive, and calls for legislative interposi-The meeting adverted to similar proceedings at Brooklyn (L. I.) and at Ovid.

A good example.-The Buffalo Patriot states, that Peleg Salisbury, Reuben Sanford and Stephen Sanford, were fined \$25 and costs, for singing, shouting, and using indecent language, in the stage, between Fredonia and Westfield, in Chatauque Co. Two respectable females left the stage in consequence of their conduct.

WATCH, LEST VE ENTER INTO TEMPTATION. The following striking remarks are from a sermon of the Rev. C. Wolf, a late devoted young minister, who spent several years of his short life in preaching with great effect n an obsure part of Ireland :- [Guardian

The only thing to which men do not appear to be naturally alive and awake, is the state of their immortal souls. They are in the midst of temptations every hour of their lives, and they appear at home when surrounded by their enem ies. There is no alarm, no watchfulness. -They watch against other things-against poverty, sickness and robbery. This state the scripture describes to be a kind of wakeful sleep, and when the word of God summons the world to salvation by Christ, it says, 'Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light!' And again, many of those who call themselves the disciples of Christ, are sleeping this day in securi-ty, as if they had no Master that watched, and prayed, and bled, and died for them all!

shape does it not appear? under what disguise does it not present itself? and what means does it not employ to ruin our salvation. It meets us in the market places, and thrusts itself into our bargains; it offers gold, it offers silver; it leads us into the house of riot and intempe rance; it brings wine and goblets, and says, 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow you die: turns us from men to beasts; and having deprived us of our senses and our reason, and put the weapon into our hand, bids commit violence and murder; it sits by our sides at our meals, and joins in our conversations; it creeps into our minds, and poisons our thoughts; it puts venom and impurity upon our tongues; it hides our Bibles from us or it shuts them when we open them. Sometimes it crosses our path like a serpent: sometimes it steals upon us like a thief: sometimes it comes muffled as a friend: sometimes it rushes upon us like an assassin. 'It is about our path and about our bed, and spieth out all our ways.' How, then, shall any man pretend to say that he is to sit still and sleep, and that every power of his soul is not to be up in arms, with such a spectre as this following him through life?

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Medical School in Egypt.—Dr. Clot, a Erenchman who is at the head of the medical department of the Vice roy of Fgypt, has recently founded a medical school a Abou-Zabel, a few miles from Cairo. Many obstacles pre roy of Fgypt, has recently founded a medical school at Abou-Zabel, a few miles from Cairo. Many obstacles presented themselves to this undertaking; one of the most important of which was the difficulty of establishing he means of communication between the pupils and their masters,—the young Arabs being ignorant of the European Languages, and the teachers knowing little or nothing of Arabic. This being surmounted by a Mr. Ucelli instructing the Arabs in French as a preliminary step, religious scruples sext presented themselves, and gave rise to many conferences with the native priests. Fortunately, the result was to convince them that the study of anatomy was no profamation of the dead, while it contributed essentially to the preservation of the living. Permission was obtained to prosecute dissections with discretion, and the dislike of the pupils to the dead bodies being soon subdued, dissections are now carried on in Egypt, with as much freedom as in Europe.

London Med. Gaz.

Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College .-

Medical School of Maine at Boucdoin College.—
From the Circular lately published we learn that the annual course of Lectures at this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 21, 1831, and will continue dure months, under the direction of the following gentlamen, viz:

John Delamater, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic; Reuben D. Mussey, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Dartmouth College; James McKeen, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics; Parker Cleavaland, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

The fees for admission to the Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, are \$15. Chemistry and Materia Medica, \$15. Anatomy and Surgery, \$15. Obstetrics, \$5 Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating, or fibrary fee.

Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating, or library fee.

Medical Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following commencement of the College in September. Before receiving a degree, the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination. Those candidates, who have not received a collegiate education, must satisfy the Faculty of their proficiency in the Latin Language, and in Natural Philosophy.

The Anatomical Cabinet, which was selected and purchased in Europe, is valuable and extensive, and is constantly receiving additions.

y receiving additions.

The Library, which is continually increasing, contains hour 2600 volumes, principally modern works, which have seen selected with much care—among these is a splendid ollection of Plates, to which the students will have access. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is ample, and urnighes means for full courses of Lectures on these sub-

cts. Medical pupils can board in the Commons Hall at a ve-

A London paper mentions that the Russian Government offers a prize of 25,000 rubbes, (about £1000) for the best treatise on the Cholera Morbus. It is remarkable that in the enumeration of the physicians to whom it is addressed the French are excluded; and that among the languages in which the treatises may be written, French is likewise excluded.

cluded.

The consideration, independently of the fame to be acquired by the successful competitor, will no doubt induce many to contend for it, and although the physicians of the United States are not mentioned in the autouncement, it highly probable that no objection would be made to the esidence of the individual, should a citizen of this country ecome entitled to receive the reward of merit.

Open-Air Preaching .- We understand that Mr. Clarke. Open-Air Preaching.—We understand that Mr. Clarke, Baptist Minister of Truro, has been frequently engaged through the Summer on Sabbath afternoons and week days, in preaching in the streets of the town and neighborhood, and on board ship. The congregations have varied from 100 to 1006, and have uniformly discovered the most serious and attentive deportment. Many individuals have been induced to attend, who, though surrounded by places of worship, had not been known to visit one of them for years. Several cases of weefulness have occurred. London World.

the churches of that State. They are now recovering from the distractions and divisions, into which they were thrown by his new edition of exploded errors. The Franklin Association, some time since, exhibited them in their length and breadth, from his own pen, in a circular letter which cured many of this ism, who were infected with it. The wrired many of this ism, who were intected with its ter from whom we quote, says—

"Two months have scarcely elapsed, and Campbellism is extinct.—Yes, in Kentucky, it has passed to the tomb of the Capillets. There may it find endless repose!"

S. Rel. Tel.

Intemperance in England .- The London Morning Herald says that the late act of Parliament reducing the excise on Beer, is producing the anticipated effect of encouraging a general habit of drunkenness and dissipation among the lower classes.

Scotland .- Newtonards .- "In one steet here, within Scotland. - Newtonards. - "In one steet here, within the last seven years, six waren have died by intemperance; one sufficated—one forwared in a well—one burnt—one frozen to death in the street—one fell from a cart—and one in a state of insanity. The one who was burnt was an awful sight; her clothes were wet with whiskey, and caught fire—the ran to the street in despair, as if to make for the river, her husband being drauk in bed all the time. At a distance, she presented the awful and terrific appearance of a moving pillar of fire. She died soon afterwards in distressing agonies. Under this head, we should not pass over the case of James Brown, in early life a quiet careful furmer, afterwards a highly esteemed keeper of the head into this place, whose awful end is so well known to the public, being recently executed in Scotland for the robbing of Mr. Robertson's house, of plate, &c." Temp. Herald.

Old Stand .- There is a tavern house in Sudlary, Mass. Old Stand.—There is a tavern house in Sudbury, Mass. 145 years old. The first man who kept it as a public house, was Mr. David Howe. He occupied it till his son, Mr. Ezekiel Howe, took it in 1746. In 1776, the present Mr. Adam Howe, succeeded his father in the same employment. In the same family there is a coat of arms, which has been handed down from generation to generation sioce 1616—also a silver spoon since 1619, besides a large table and other articles of household furniture since the erection of the house in 1685. These facts are taken from an article in the Bunker Hill Anrora. cle in the Bunker Hill Anrora.

An Unnatural Curiosity.—We have heard of, and heard from, stump orators; but never till te-day, heard of or saw a stump Bar. Such an one, by a perversion of all the proper uses of the stump, is actually fitted up in Catharine street, Utica, consisting of the holbor "butt" of a button-wood tree, brought from Deerfield, of about 8 feet in height. It is 82 feet in circumference, and forms a room of about 12 feet in length, by from 4 to 7 in depth. This is neatly papered, furnished with a stove, and lighted from above, with a single pane in the rear, opposite to a door which has been sawed out and fitted in again with hinges, lock and key, &c. At one extremity is a bar for an arwhich has been sawed out and fitted in again with hinges, bock and key, &c. At one extremity is a bar for an assortment of the deadly posion to be dead out to those visiters who choose to pay toll and tell stories within the circumference of "the stump." A fine school for atuany oratory, as the presiding genius of the place is to be "ardent spirit."

Church and State '-It is mentioned in a letter from Courres and State — It is mentioned in a letter from Columbia, South Carolina, (says the National Gazette,) that the Catholic Bishop England preached in the Half of the House of Representatives a "strong State Rights Sermon"—that "he recognized the right of a State to interpose a veto upon Federal usurpations." We cannot repoice in this intelligence. The exasperation of political discontents is but a sorry employment for a Christian prelate.

The Bridge, at Beffast, has suffered injury from a late storm—25 rods of its length have been swept away—whole length of the bridge, 124 rods—it was built in 1801, at an expense of \$20,000.

A CARD.

REV. MR. WALKER, takes this method to express his obligations to the Ladies among his people, who have generously contributed §50 to constitute him a Life Director of the American Seamen's Friend Society. Mrs. W. also tenders her thanks to the Ladies Bible Association for appropriating §30 to render her a member of the A. H. Bible Society. May all the patrons of these and kindred benevolent Societies be abundantly gratified in their prosperity. New Ipswich Dec. 5, 1830. A CARD.

INTELLECTUAL AND PRACTICAL
GRAMMAR.

IN a series of Inductive Questions, connected with exercises in Composition. By Roswell C. Smith.
The favorable reception which has been given to the Intellectual and Practical Grammar of Mr. Smith, is increasing circulation, and the ample testimony, verbal and written, which they have received from instructers and other gentlemen of the first respectability, to its merits, induce the publishers, with confidence, to request an examination of the book by teachers, and all who are interested in the subject of education. The following are a few of the recommendations which have been given.

From Mr. Jacob Abbott, Principal of the Mount Vernon

From Mr. Jacob Abbott, Principal of the Mount Vernon Female School, Boston.

Mr. Smith has made it his object, in this work, to apply those principles of instruction, which have been adopted with great success in other sciences, to English Grammer. His peculiavities do not consist in innovations upon the received nomenclature and established arrangement of this science, but in applying to it, fully and in detail, a method of instruction which very many intelligent teachers have already frequently adopted, and which it will be the tendency of his work extensively to diffuse. As far as I can judge, from looking over its pages, and from a few weeks' trial of it in school, I should anticipate much benefit from its extensive circulation. fit from its extensive circular

From Mr. Wm. Thompson, Principal of Amberst Academy.
Having examined Mr. Roswell C. Smith's Practical and intellectual Grammar, I am persuaded that it possesses merits superior to any now in use, and shall introduce it into this institution immediately.

From the examination we have been able to give the Practical Grammar of Mr. Roswell C. Smith, we have been satisfied that it is by far the most natural system of teaching that important science which has ever come under our notice. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are interested in the improvement of our comment schedule.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Ct.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Ct. JONATHAN GOING, Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Schools in Worcester village,
ISAAC GOODWIN, WOTCESTER, Preceptor of the Latin Grammar School, Worcester.
LEONARD WORCESTER, Preceptor of the Latin Grammar School, Worcester.
A reviewer, who is himself an excellent grammarian, remarks—"We hazard but little in expressing it as our opinion, that a pupil may be taught more grammar, and may get a better knowledge of the philosophy of our language in this mode, in one month, that is ordinarily acquired, in the present mode of instruction, in a year."

From he Am Junyal of Edwarding for Language, 1820.

From the Am. Journal of Education, for January, 1830. Here is, at last, an attempt to present the subject of From the Am. Journal of Education, for January, 1830. Here is, at last, an attempt to present the subject of grammar in an intellectual form to the mind of the learner. The plan is very nearly that which has been repeatedly suggested in our pages, as what was required to render the study of grammar a suitable discipline for the young mind. The author's method is to draw the popul into conversation about words, and to put such questions to him as lead his mind to the same conclusions that are usually laid down in books on grammar, in the shape of definitions and rules. Published and for sale by Parkins & Marvin, 114 Washington St. Price 50 cis Single, \$5 per dozen.

PIERPONT'S YOUNG READER. PIERPONT'S YOUNG READER.

THE YOUNG READER; to go with the Spelling
Book. Embellished with numerous cuts. By John Pierpont, Cempiler of the "Introduction to the National Reader," "The National Reader" and the "American first
Class Book." This day published and for sake by ReenARDSON LORD & HOLEROOK.

WAYLAND'S NEW YORK SERMON. THE CERTAIN TRIUMPH OF THE REDEEM ER, a Sermon delivered in the Murray street Meeting house, on the evening of May 9, 1830. By Francis Way land, D. D. President of Brown University. Just publish

land, D. D. President of Brown University. Just published and for sale by James Loring.

Also, Alexander's Bible Dictionary, price 63cts. Dwight's New Testament Dictionary, new edition. Jay's Morning Exercises for the Closet. Memoir of N. W. Dickerman. Handel & Haydn Collections, 8th and 9th editions. Handel's Messiah. New-England Sheriff.

Dec. 29.

DR. COOKE'S ANSWER TO THE PRINCETON REVIEW. Answer to the Review of an Essay on the Invalidity of Presbyterian Ordination. By John Essay on the Cooke, M. D. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 and 20 Corndill, where may be C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 and 20 Corndill, where may be found a good assortment of Theological Books. Dec 29.

CHURCH RELLS

CHURCH BELLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at a reduced to attend, who, though sucrounded by places of worship, had not been known to visit one of them for years. Several cases of usefulness have occurred. London World.

Campbellism.—It is stated by a writer in the Georgetown Kentucky Chronicle, that the "ancient gospel!" preached by Alexander Campbell, is losing its power in the churches of that State. They are now recovering from the churches of that State. They are now recovering from the distractions and divisions, into which they were thrown by his new edition of exploded errors. The Franklin Association, some time since, exhibited them in their length and breadth, from his own pen, in a circular letter which careed many of this ism, who were infected with it. The subscriber on touch the classes of Liberty Square & Battery March st.

Corner of Liberty Square & Battery March st.

The Corner of Liberty Square & Battery March st.

The Corner of Liberty Square & Battery March st.

THE Copartnership heretof this Copartnership necessaries and the state of the firm of AMOS HUNTING & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted by Amos Hunting. AMOS HUNTING, BENJ. HAYNES. January 1, 1831.

The Subscriber will continue business at the Store corner of Howard and Court Street, where he will exert himself to please his customers, and offers a general assortment of the best of groceries with the exception of ardent AMOS HUNTING.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, for sale at the Deposi tory of the Mass. Salbath School Union, No. 47, Cornhill, (late Market St.) Boston.

(late Market St.) Boston,

Mass. S. S. Union's Publications.

The Bible Class Book, Nos. 1 & 2, by Fiske and Abbott.

Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore.

Conversations on the Bible, by Fiske and Abbott.

Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore.

Conversations on the Bible on the Bible

Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Morray and Memoir of John Arch, a Cherokee young man. Memoir of Seth Burroughs,
Missionary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced
round the world.

Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols. Sabbath School Treasury.
Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals, 2 vols.

Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals, 2 vols.

The Stanwood Family: or history of the Am. Tr. Society. A Short Account of Robert Cotts Whidden.

Miscellameous.

Malvira Ashton.—Commandment with Promise.

Memoir of Mrs. Patterson.

Howard and Napoleon, contrasted in eight Dialogues between two Sunday School Scholars.

Memoir of Dr. Hopkins.

In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Depository upwards of four hundred other books of various sizes and prices, suitable for Subbath School Libraries, including the publications of the Am. S. S. Union.

Oct. 20.

Oct. 20.

ERANKLIN INSUID ANCE: CONTRANT

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE. COMPANY.
THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Expital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIR E on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.
They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Bollars on any one risk. Office No. 24, State Street, Boston any one FRANCIS WIEGH, President.

JOEFFH WARD, Sec. 30m. Sept. 9, 1836.

WILL

No. 3.-

We have already Adin Ballou, of Mi theological paper, e senger," designed to restoration. Amor king, we notice the ton, Pickering of Pr ater, and others of st ministers in Norst initiated into the ersalists who beli and the account, w of his paper, of his a very graphic illus of Universalism, as

A few extracts, for the consideration Universalist ma

ing an account of I Universalists, proce ever, that there had rious disturbance ture punishment c of its cause and ob circumlocution but ry unhappy difficult they originated, no particular doctrinal rivalry, envy and i ted, that the Rev. and Jacob Wood, p party, had been as rank in the order— Hosea Ballou perpe with respect to tale laity, they had con wards that gentle throw. That in p had availed themsel ient pretext) of the faith of Universalis faith of Universalist ment, intending to tion to his well in rostrate his reputal reality the disaffe octrine or the oth ney themselves cou-der. And finally, the rations was a conti ness, from which e

denomination could "This represent was so much sembl circumstantial cri against the accused many appearances could not allow my

Style and Influence On this topic, Mr. lows.

" As to the style bly become remote guished the leading ny, satire and witt and therefore not i other respects I we ample of those who commodation to s have since though preachers, who ha aity, distinguished texts, which with their opponents wi this practice it was which I can plead no was the fashion of my ficult wholly to avoid much of my early re courses were in a seriousness, moral so that not unfreque would retire from the that I did not preach

"Up to this time

my preaching and ed, or tended to upon the moral of

vindicate itself as that some, who lism, were too re good either for t such I could hav as the clergy gesuch I accord I perceived so muc labor bestowed to future judgment of the religion of pr smart willieism, ev were thought may moral, practical and to be going out of e struck into a vein ly unwelcome to the delighted with a di-troubled me exceed knew not how to a claim against the sur and fanaticism of the tained a certain claswithout ever produ of a single vice. In follies of their ne nious speaker, th est gratification : always to be, a ligion, and a forge in denouncing that ders in the ministry er to give tone to t om the mark at the people. Gradus I began to discover feelings not altoget al worth. I found the of that kind of prea would speak of it some repetition, cal or upon the preache to the hearer. It was whose gifts litted the

doctrine, and exposur